San Francisco State

PHOENIX

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Why college students can't write

by Karen Franklin

Teaching The Basics

First in a series

The English teacher read Ellen's grammatical errors to the class.

"You're not going to make it here," she warned.

Ellen (not her real name) could not hold back the tears. Admitted to SF State as an English major, she promptly changed her major and hasn't taken an English course since.

Greg (name changed) has another method of avoiding humiliation.

"If I write something that I can't analyze (for errors), I won't turn it in because I don't want to show them that I can't do the work," he said.

Greg said he gets embarrassed when he doesn't know something.

"Most of the time I don't bother asking my instructor," he said. "I know I'm hurting myself by not asking, but I don't care. I feel much better if I don't."

Ellen and Greg are among the thousands of SF State students who have difficulty writing. Of the 1,279 freshmen taking the latest English Placement Tests last year, only 583 — less than half — passed.

All freshmen entering the California State University and Colleges system, except those exempted by high pre-college test scores, most take this test, which includes multiple choice sections on reading, sentence construction, logic and organization and a 45-minute essay. Those who fail are assigned to one of SF State's tutoring centers.

About 40 percent of students taking JEPET, the proficiency test required of juniors, also fail.

Joe Keroes, who coordinates JEPET testing, said the test measures a student's ability to "write a reasonably fluent expository essay in an hour."

To graduate, students who fail JEPET must pass English 414, a composition course.

Bill Robinson, director of SF State's composition program, said students here rank fourth lowest in the state university system in writing ability. Only Los Angeles, Bakersfield and Dominguez Hills ranked lower.

About 2,000 students go to one of several remedial tutoring centers here each semester. They work on such things as vocabulary, sentence structure, paragraph development and essay organization.

Theories about why people get to college without better reading and writing skills are many and varied.

"People who come from an environment where very little reading of English goes on will have more problems than members of some other group," said Robinson.

"You can tell how good a kid is at reading and writing by going to their house. If the only thing in the house is a TV Guide, it's not going to happen."

Robinson was hesitant to place too much blame for poor education on schools, saying "a school is only as good as the students it gets."

Greg, who attended Oakland public schools, said students from the poorer section of town were tracked into non-academic courses in high school.

"There were two classes of people, those going to college and those going into the working class," he said. "The school was 75 percent black, and 75 percent of the students were going into labor. The working class went to lower division English and didn't get much out of it. The college-bound took physics.

"In poor areas (schools are) institutional baby-sitting outfits. They only care if the student will obey orders and do his work. In upper-income areas it's more educational.

"I was raised on comic books and TV. The superheroes were more educated; they were special. They had the knowledge to put two substances together and build a bomb to blow apart a prison door.

"Everybody else from high school went to work. I wanted to be in business or science — something special. And that means education."

Greg said he used to blame his mother for his lack of education, but now he is not so sure.

"If a child shows promise outside of labor — like the mathematical ability which I had — my mother wouldn't know how to help me, maybe because she didn't have a good education."

Ellen also feels the school system failed her.

"I went to a school where no one paid attention to the fact that I couldn't read and write. It wasn't important," she said.

"In high school (a Catholic school in the Midwest), I wanted to take chemistry, but I couldn't because I had very little science and math. So they wouldn't let me take it or any other college preparatory courses, because they said I didn't have the aptitude.

"Some people don't get any attention at all, and that's why they don't learn to read or write or communicate verbally," she said. "People in this educational system don't give a damn about individual self-worth, about how you feel. They're always pushing number one, number one, and how many number ones can there be?"

Greg is getting by at SF State by avoiding humanities courses, majoring in computer science — "because it doesn't require writing" — and attending the English Department's tutoring center.

That center is one of several tutoring programs on campus. Last semester about 200 veterans got tutoring through the Veterans' Affairs program, while 570 special admissions students were tutored by the Educational Opportunity Program.

The Student Learning Center on the library's fourth floor is tutoring about 325 students this semester in such study skills as reading speed and comprehension, spelling, vocabulary, test-taking, paper-writing, time management and lecture note-taking, said Bill Costello, center director.

"It's self-paced," he explained. "Students largely work on their own, with video, textbooks, cassettes and filmstrips. You meet with a learning assistant (a tutor) once weekly, and can work in any areas you want."

Melanie Lemmon, a senior history major earning three units of credit for tutoring there, said she wished more people knew about the service.

"Usually students don't have anyone to go to," she said. "The atmosphere here is real familiar. There's no real pressure. People are given individual attention."

Some students who have been through the program are not so full of praise.

"It was just about the worst experience in my life," said Gail (name changed), who took the study skills course at the center for three units of credit.

"They say you can have all the help you need, but nobody helped me when I asked for it. Nobody could have cared less what I did, as long as I put in the required amount of hours. I put in the hours, but I didn't learn a damn thing."

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Suit charges discrimination by job agency

by Bruce Monroy

Careers Abound, a minority and disabled youth job-training agency in the Mission District, is suffering from mismanagement because it "ascribes to a downtown corporate blueprint," according to one of the SF State students involved in a formal grievance.

Barbara Chen, 23, a disabled student in the rehabilitation training counselor graduate program here, and Roberto Eduardo Cruz, an SF alumnus, quit their counseling jobs at Careers Abound in protest in January. Cruz said he and Chen resigned when the agency's management started "retaliatory measures" against them after their in-house grievances concerning national origin discrimination were dismissed.

Most of the grievance is aimed at executive director Jennifer Thompson who is enrolled in the SF State Masters in Public Administration program.

Cruz, Chen and Anna Margarita Diaz, a former state CETA coordinator with the agency, filed a 26-point grievance Jan. 14. with the Mayor's Office of Employment Training (MOET) and the State CETA office in Sacramento. These offices supply all of the agency's funding. Diaz resigned about a month before Cruz and Chen, for similar reasons.

A hearing scheduled for March 13 was postponed for at least several weeks because the complainants' lawyer withdrew, citing family problems.

Cruz said the trio was denied unemployment benefits because of "adverse letters" from Thompson to the California Employment Development Department.

According to Cruz, the grievance boils down to "a lack of confidence in the administration to run the program." He said Thompson is neither disabled nor a minority and comes from an affluent background. He added that six of the seven people on the agency's board of directors are white, and only two of them are disabled.

"The management of the staff is not sensitive to the disabled minority community," said Cruz.

He said the trio is asking that Thompson be dismissed and the board be "reconstituted" to include more minority and disabled people.

Cruz said he, Chen and Diaz experienced racial and national origin discrimination by Thompson and counselor supervisor Mabiline Micheluccci. He said Thompson forbade the use of Spanish, Cantonese or sign language in the office, except between counselor and client. This practice is outlawed by federal statute, he said.

Cruz claimed that Thompson automatically eliminated people from consideration for staff positions if they spoke with an accent. He said the organization, which focuses on Latinos, screened out anyone who spoke "Barrio" (Latino street language).

Barbara Chen claimed that pregnant women and elderly people were also routinely rejected, which she says is illegal.

Thompson refused to respond to the allegations individually, calling it "strictly personal."

"None of it is true," she said.

She accused the complainants of trying to sensationalize the issue through local newspapers.

SF State student Jose Santa Maria

By Charles Hammons

Jose Santa Maria is a disabled student at SF State who claims he was discriminated against when he applied for a staff job with Careers Abound. He filed a complaint with the Fair Employment and Housing Department Jan. 10, which is still being processed, and he will testify in the MOET hearing.

Santa Maria sought a "job site developer" position with the agency, but was turned down, he said, by Thompson because of his inability to "monitor" job sites in buildings inaccessible to wheel chairs.

He said Thompson rejected the suggestion that another counselor could perform his monitoring while Santa Maria took over his or her counseling duties. Santa Maria was a client of the agency on two occasions and had been placed at the SF State Career Center.

He said Thompson insists on a "Montgomery Street dress code" for the agency, which is located at 2601 Mission St.

"I don't feel she is aware of the disability issues," said Santa Maria.

Chen said men on the staff were required to wear three-piece suits.

Chen said her clients complained that her "Feinstein outfit" made them uncomfortable.

Cruz claimed that anyone who didn't have an "all-American image" was eliminated from the staff selection process.

Cruz said Thompson decided the trouble was a communication problem, and she hired a consultant to deal with it, who sided with the staffers.

He said he confronted Thompson with the issue of not enough minority or disabled representation on the board, and she told him she did not know any that were qualified. He said he presented her with a long list of qualified people, but Thompson did not contact them.

He said the Montgomery Street approach to management is not working.

"It's like trying to pound a square block into a round hole," he said.

Rainbow slate wins AS runoff

John Monolakis was elected vice president and Yvette De Luna humanities representative in the Associated Students runoff election yesterday.

Monolakis defeated Linda Braski, 611 to 446. The runoff was necessary because neither Monolakis, running on the Rainbow slate, nor Braski, his United slate opponent, gathered the majority of votes they needed to win the general election.

Elated by his victory and relieved that the campaign was over, Monolakis said he had not been worried by Braski's 200-vote lead in the general election on Feb. 13-15.

"I've been out working hard for the last two days, and when you work hard you expect to see the results," he said.

Monolakis said that Tuesday's debate helped him some, but he wasn't sure how much effect it had "because it was my first debate."

De Luna, who defeated her United opponent Chris Belport by a vote of 71 to 42, said of the victory, "We worked hard for it and we deserve it."

She and Belport were forced into a runoff for the representative seat for the School of Humanities because they each received 105 votes in the general election.

Despite the victory of Rainbow slate members Monolakis and De Luna, the United slate will still have solid control of the student government that will take office May 5.

The United slate won 18 of the 22 positions in the AS, including president, won by Yvette Terrell, and treasurer, won by incumbent Alice Rainey.

Financial aid picture gets bleaker

by M.J. Barnett

SF State financial aid officials now have a better grasp of how Reagan administration budget cuts will affect financial aid programs. Jeffrey Baker, associate director of financial aid here, said the outlook is bleak.

Financial aid officials expect to see changes in the amounts of money available and in eligibility requirements for the Guaranteed Student Loan program.

"About 2,500 people here are getting $7 million worth of these loans," said Baker.

Baker had said earlier that although the money for the 1981-82 Pell Grant (formerly Basic Education Opportunity Grant) program has been appropriated for the 1980-81 budget, cuts might still be made.

These projections have now become a reality.

"Not only have they (the federal government) gone back and reduced those dollar amounts, but they have also made changes in determining eligibility and in rules governing programs for lenders," said Baker.

The basic grant is calculated on the cost of education — which is normally defined as a reasonable amount of money a student is able to afford for fees, books and transportation — and living during the nine-month school year.

"The basic grant program's cost of education in previous years, including this year, was not real," said Baker. "It was actual fees plus $1,500. Absurd.

"In the Higher Education Amendments of 1980, which were passed in October, a change was finally made, and we were going to be allowed to use an actual cost of attendance. This would have been closer to a realistic cost — $4,000" said Baker.

He said the Reagan administration cuts are going to delay that adjustment for at least a year.

"Now one could look at it and say 'that's not really a cut. You just didn't get something you were hoping for.' Not only were we hoping for it and didn't get it," said Baker, "but it's reasonable, whereas the $1,500 is unreasonable."

Under the Higher Education Amendments of 1980, the Pell Grant here should have increased from $812 to $1,750 for 1981-82. Instead, it will be between $800 and $850.

The grant was also amended to include a $750 student contribution in every computation. "What that is saying is that there will be an expectation within the formula that every student will be able to contribute $750," said Baker.

This loss of anticipated funds could create a burden for needy students and funding problems for financial aid officials.

Baker gave an example of how a typical student's financial needs would have been met in the past, using a budget of $4,779. After deducting the $750 expected student contribution, a parental contribution of $1,200, and a Pell Grant of $1,750, there remained $1,129 to be funded with campus-based aid.

"What happens now," said Baker, "is we have the same student, whose need (after student and parental contribution), is still $2,879, but who now will get only $850 from Pell. We are put in the position of making up the difference of $2,029 as opposed to $1,129. We now have to fund $2,029 per student with campus-based aid."

The student who receives only the basic grant will lose $750 to $800.

"And for the students who get other types of aid (which will not increase to compensate for other cuts), I will have to do one of two things," said Baker. "I either have to fund fewer students, or leave an unmet need in their financial aid packages and not fully fund people."

The uncertainties of Reagan's budget cuts mean that the processing of the Pell Grant applications will be delayed. This means that students will not receive notification of award amounts until August. In the past, these letters were usually received before August. This could present problems for students trying to budget their lives for the next nine months.

Because of the changes in the GSL program, Baker is concerned that SF State may lose students.

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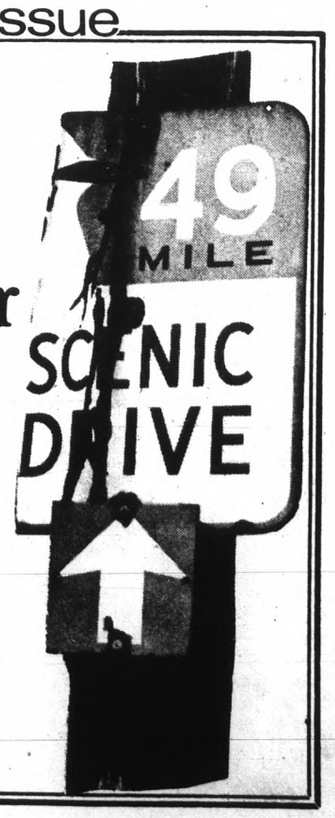

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This Week

today, march 19

Everyone is invited to participate in a jazz jam in the Student Union Depot from 5-7 p.m.

Re-entry students can participate in discussion at a brown bag lunch every Thursday from 11:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m. in New Administration 255 and Wednesdays from noon-1 p.m. in Student Union B116.

Celebrate the festival of Purim with Hillel tonight at 7:30 at the Ecumenical House. Free admission for those in costume, $1.50 for others.

friday, march 20

Amnesty International meets at the Ecumenical House at 2 p.m.

"Working People of El Salvador," a slide show sponsored by the Students Against U.S. Intervention in El Salvador, will be shown in Student Union Conference Rooms A-E from 2-4 p.m.

Bring your instruments for a blues jam in the Student Union Depot from 2-4 p.m.

"Agriculture: The World Food Supply and our Food Prices," a lecture by John Hunter of the Economics Department, can be heard at the Brotherhood Way Jewish Community Center from 1-2 p.m.

tuesday, march 24

The Advertising Club meets at 4:30 p.m. in Student Union B116.

A large screen video showing of "Animal House" will play tonight at 5 p.m. in the Student Union Depot.

wednesday, march 25

"The Status and Future of Desegregation," a talk by Terry Hearndon, executive secretary of the National Educational Association, at 4;30 p.m. in Knuth Hall. Free.

An ecumenical worship service will be open to all tonight, from 5-6 p.m. in the Ecumenical House.

Celebrate Mass with the Newman Club today at 12:15 at the Newman Center, 50 Banbury Drive (one block south of Holloway Avenue).

Conquering calculations with games

by Maria Mehelic

Mindy Bokser's students aren't afraid anymore. They're actually eager as they line up outside the door of the classroom, waiting to get inside.

The students are about to start Math 277, "Math Without Fear," taught by Bokser, Jose Gutierrez and Stephen Gabow. These instructors try to help students conquer their mathematical hang-ups, without using hypnosis or group therapy.

Academix

They do it instead with games. "Most people enjoy playing games and I see math as just that — a game," says Bokser. "You learn by playing it.

"I don't throw formulas at the students and then expect them to learn by rote. I tell them to conceptualize the problem and to not even think at all about a formula.

"These students do calculus problems, but they don't even know it. In my regular calculus class, the first thing the students ask is, 'What's the formula?' But you have to be careful, because when you use a formula, you turn part of your brain off. It should be used as a tool, not a crutch," Bokser says. "I think people solve problems more successfully when they conceptualize them and play around with them."

The atmosphere of the class is hardly like a typical algebra, geometry or calculus class. When Bokser walks in the room, all signs of mathematics vanish. As the x's, y's and decimal points are erased from the board, an air of relaxation sweeps the room.

"Jose is so cool when he does this," says one student.

"Well, I'm going to be cool like Jose," says Bokser, as she walks up and down the class with a deck of playing cards. "Pick a card, any card." Each student takes one from the top.

"Okay, diamonds at this table, hearts at that table, spades over there and clubs right here," directs Bokser.

Steve Gabow — *Photo by Jan Gauthier*

The class has officially started.

The 15 students rearrange themselves at one of four tables and prepare for what Bokser calls "the homework day."

"This is the day that the students choose what game they want to play for their homework and they do it right here in class, all working in groups," she explains.

This time students choose between the "Match Game" and the "Table Top Teaser." The "teaser" unanimously wins. For the next 45 minutes students sit in groups, talking and playing with little squares of white paper, as they try to solve the problem of arranging 427 hypothetical banquet tables so that the fewest number of people are seated.

With heads bent heavy in concentration, the students are determined to solve this one before the period is over. Except for mumblings of ". . . and if we move these over here, we'll only have 10 on this side. . ." and "Mindy, we need help over here," not a word is spoken until all of the little white squares are in their proper order.

Many of the students say their fear of math began early in school, where they feel they had inadequate teaching.

"I'm just not mathematically inclined," says Susie Scallan, a sophomore in management. "I have a lack of confidence because I had shitty math teachers for 12 years of school. But this class is really helping. It's great. It's the best I'm taking. Mindy is just an excellent teacher."

Diane Chu, a design and industry sophomore, is taking the course for the same reason. "I've just never been comfortable with math, because I've always had lousy teachers all through school. I really like this class, though. It goes through all the fun things, without all the mystification of a regular class.

"It was recommended to me by a political science instructor from another school. He told me I should check out the innovative math class here at State. It really is a wonderful class. It's helped me overcome my own inner stereotypes about women not being mathematically inclined."

Journalism senior R.C. Morgan-Wilde is taking the course to refresh himself after a 15-year "mathematical absence" and to help him in his job programming computers.

"I had to get past the insecurities I have about math. I only went through the first year of high school algebra and geometry, where the teacher allowed us to check our answers in the back of the book. And did I ever use the back of those books," he says.

Near the end of class, the familiar rustling of backpack zipping, notebook closing and jacket buttoning is absent. Instead, the murmur of math dialogue can still be heard.

"Who's going to the math lab today?" asks one student.

"I think I'll go."

"Yeah, me too. I really want to try to get in there today."

"Hey, I'll go with you guys, too."

At 10 minutes after two, on a Friday afternoon, these students seem anything but afraid of math.

Teaching the deaf to communicate

by Cerise Smith

SF State's Special Education Department has been awarded a training grant that will allow students to teach independent living skills to deaf adults.

The grant will pay for a language laboratory, which will be incorporated into the department's rehabilitation counseling program. They only program of its kind in the state's schools, the language laboratory comes two years after three special education professors submitted a proposal to the Rehabilitation Service Administration in Washington, D.C.

Student trainees will learn to focus on the social, psychological and physical problems of the deaf — communication through language, mobility, self-care, budgeting money and problem solving.

The training is also based on a 12-unit individual comprehensive competency curriculum that will familiarize students with all forms of communication for the deaf. The students will also study diagnostic tools used to teach English to the deaf. A series of learning programs is offered along with some long- and short-term evaluation classes.

Dr. Leo Cain, Alice Nemon and Arthulene Towner received the grant in August 1980 from the government and started the program. It took six months of planning before SF State students could participate in the laboratory, but now there are 13 students who are doing independent work with the program. Two of the students are completely deaf, three have deaf parents and one student is a parent of deaf twin boys.

All students have to meet SF State admission requirements for the program before they can participate. Each student must possess a bachelor's degree and must be willing to complete this program in conjunction with either a master's degree or the Communication Handicap Credential program.

Holly Elliott, coordinator and instructor for the program, said the program will accept as many as six students in one semester. Students can earn two units if they work six hours a week in the program or earn four units by working 12 hours a week.

"Before any student can complete this program they must complete 12 units and be able to teach any deaf client everything about independent living," Elliott said.

Elliott is completely deaf and can only interpret sign language. Terry Belicha, a student in the program, interpreted the Phoenix interview for Elliott.

Elliott has worked 10 years as a rehabilitation counselor for the deaf at the University of California Medical College, San Francisco.

"I became involved in this program because deaf people need a program that will teach them how to survive and be independent," she said. Most government funded programs cannot afford to offer such a program because it takes lots of time and attention to teach the deaf independent living skills, especially those that have minimal language skills."

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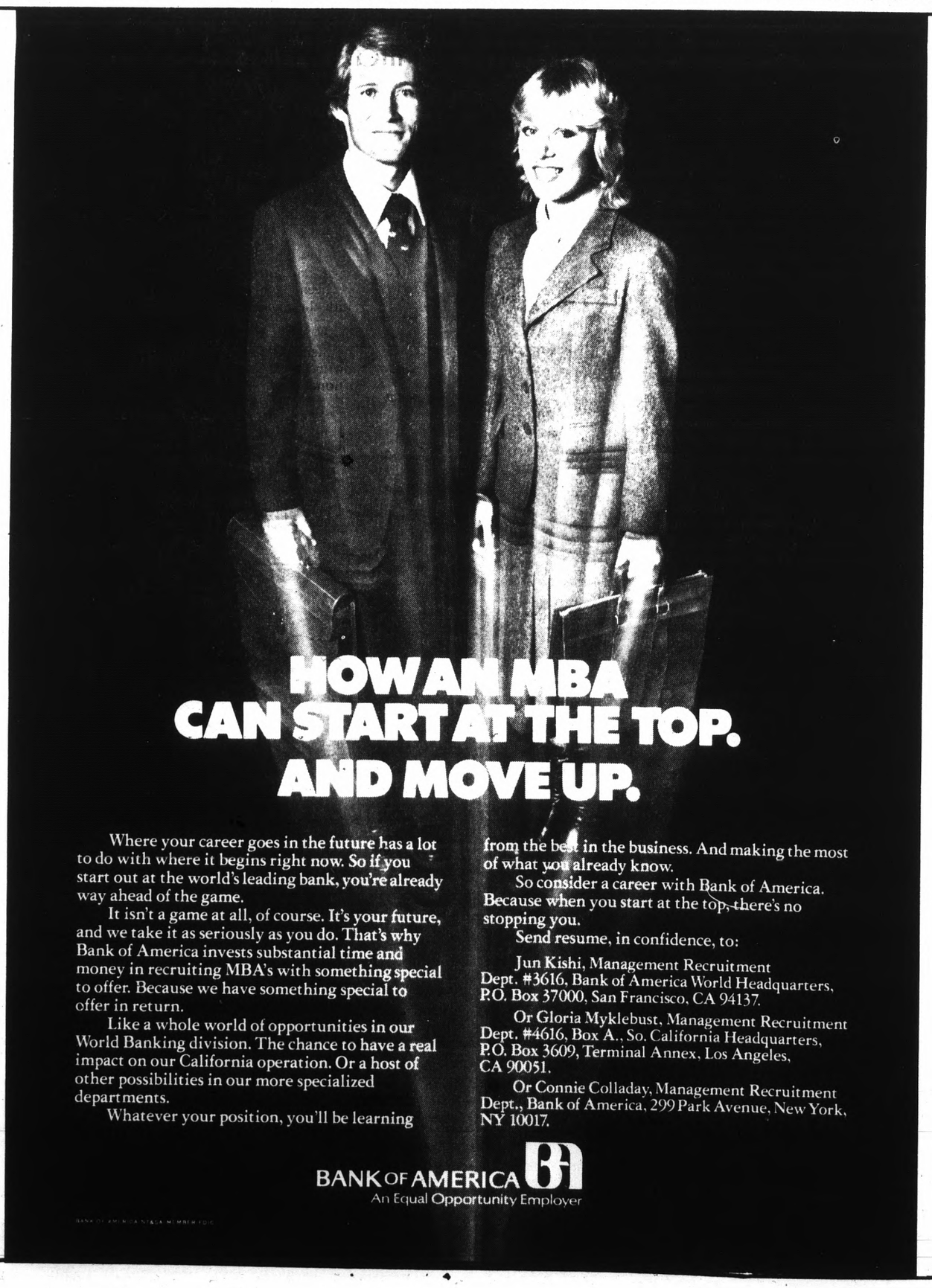

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Profs opposing threatened Reagan cuts

by Lisa Swenarski

Many SF State professors are pessimistic about the survival of some of $3.5 million in federal programs that appear to be the target of President Reagan's sharpened ax.

But not everyone is sitting idly by. The California State University and Colleges Academic Senate has sent resolutions to Reagan and Congress urging the president to withdraw his proposed reduction of the budgets for the National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities (NEA and NEH) which are to be cut 50 percent, and the National Science Foundation (NSF).

The NSF and National Institutes of Health (NIH) are actually slated for slightly increased budgets in 1982 totaling $1.11 billion and $3.76 billion respectively. But instrumental grants for research and equipment will be cut.

One research program at SF State that awarded an NIH grant was the $370,000 Minority Bio-Medical Research Program. The NIH later told the program it had no money to give.

"We submitted the request last year, and it was awarded and ranked fairly high. But as a consequence of Reagan's budget cuts, about $50 million was cut from the NIH and $10 million of that was cut from the research resources area, which included the grant we applied for," Daniel Buttlaire, Chemistry Department chairman, said.

SF State was one of six universities in the country to get its funds rescinded.

"There is still a possibility that we will get the funds, depending on what Congress does, but it doesn't look good. We will keep searching for other sources, but I don't think we qualify for any others."

The minority research program would have provided money to the biology, chemistry, psychology and ethnic studies departments. The projects planned included the synthesizing of certain molecules that could be used as drugs, studying the bio-medical aspects of copper and studying the structure-function relationships in certain enzymes.

Gregory Antipa, professor of bio-sciences, has a $35,000 grant to study the relations between organisms and the way cells are put together.

"It will go up for renewal next year, and I frankly don't know if it will be worth writing the request," he said. "Anv kind of fundamental research is in serious trouble,"

Besides research, cutbacks in equipment will also affect SF State. Chemistry Professor Fred Dorer doesn't think the state will bail anyone out.

"The state has traditionally underfunded equipment in the CSUC system," he said.

Some faculty members are concerned not only about how the budget cuts will affect SF State but how they will affect the entire country.

"As a scientist I'm concerned that our national science effort is being severely hampered because the equipment in universities is becoming obsolete. Cutting instrumental grants for equipment will impact productivity," Dr. Robert Rogers, dean of graduate studies and research, said.

Of the $5 million in grants SF State received last year, close to 80 percent was from the federal government. Some predict those grants will be cut 30 percent in 1982.

"This campus has traditionally focused on federal funds because they are the best advertised," Rogers said. "We will have to hit other sources, such as state agencies, local sources (city government and local school districts), private foundations, corporations and even donors."

Rogers said private foundations recognize the problems created by the federal budget cuts. This is the first year that grants from corporations, totalling $2.6 billion, have exceeded those from private foundations, which totalled $2.3 billion, according to Dr. Karl Borden, president of the National Grant Development Institute.

Reagan's budget is especially frugal with the "soft" sciences, like psychology, economics and social science.

"The initial word was to forget about next year," Walter Coppock, chairman of the Psychology Department, said. "That would have meant an entire restructuring of the graduate program."

Coppock's cuts would have been in the $80,000 training grant in clinical psychology, which provides a stipend to students and pays faculty salaries.

Because the National Institute of Mental Health is going to be abolished next year, the Psychology Department will not be able to get federal funds in 1982.

CHEER, the Center for Homosexual Education, Evaluation and Research, has relied on the federal government for about $150,000 a year for the past four years.

"Since the new administration, our last three grant requests have been turned down," Michael Shively, associate director of CHEER, said. "The focus of funds is shifting away from applied research, which is what we do, to the hard sciences. It looks like the social money will now go to law enforcement rather than for social change."

Reagan to kill legal services

S.F. lawyers fear results for the poor

by Patrick May

In what is becoming one of the more colossal hatchet jobs an American president has ever performed on his budget, the Reagan administration's ax has claimed yet another victim.

If proposed cuts are approved by Congress, the entire Legal Services Corporation, an independent agency under the Justice Department dedicated to the legal representation of the nation's poor, could become a memory this October.

Going down with the 16-year-old corporation would be jobs for more than 6,000 attorneys, ten times that number of paralegals and support staffers, and the hopes of hundreds of thousands of Americans of ever receiving free legal counsel again.

News Analysis

Passage of the cuts would probably result in the dismantling of the five Neighborhood Legal Assistance centers, the local arms of the threatened federal program.

One of those lawyers who may be out of job come October is Tim Lee, managing attorney for the Mission District office. Working with two other attorneys, two paralegals and six staff members, Lee has about 30 cases opened each month at the center. The majority of them deal with landlord-tenant disputes and family law.

But when and if this source of free legal aid dries up, those most affected may be the "innumerable" amount of area residents whose only access to legal advice is the free center.

While Lee's office handles more eviction and divorce cases than anything else, it also offers counsel for consumer law and immigration matters, as do the four other centers in the city.

A central office downtown has specialized units for welfare, immigration and family cases, and it also serves as the local seat of the federal program.

Tom Pulliam, director of litigation at that office, is concerned about the possible ramifications of such cuts in federally-funded legal aid.

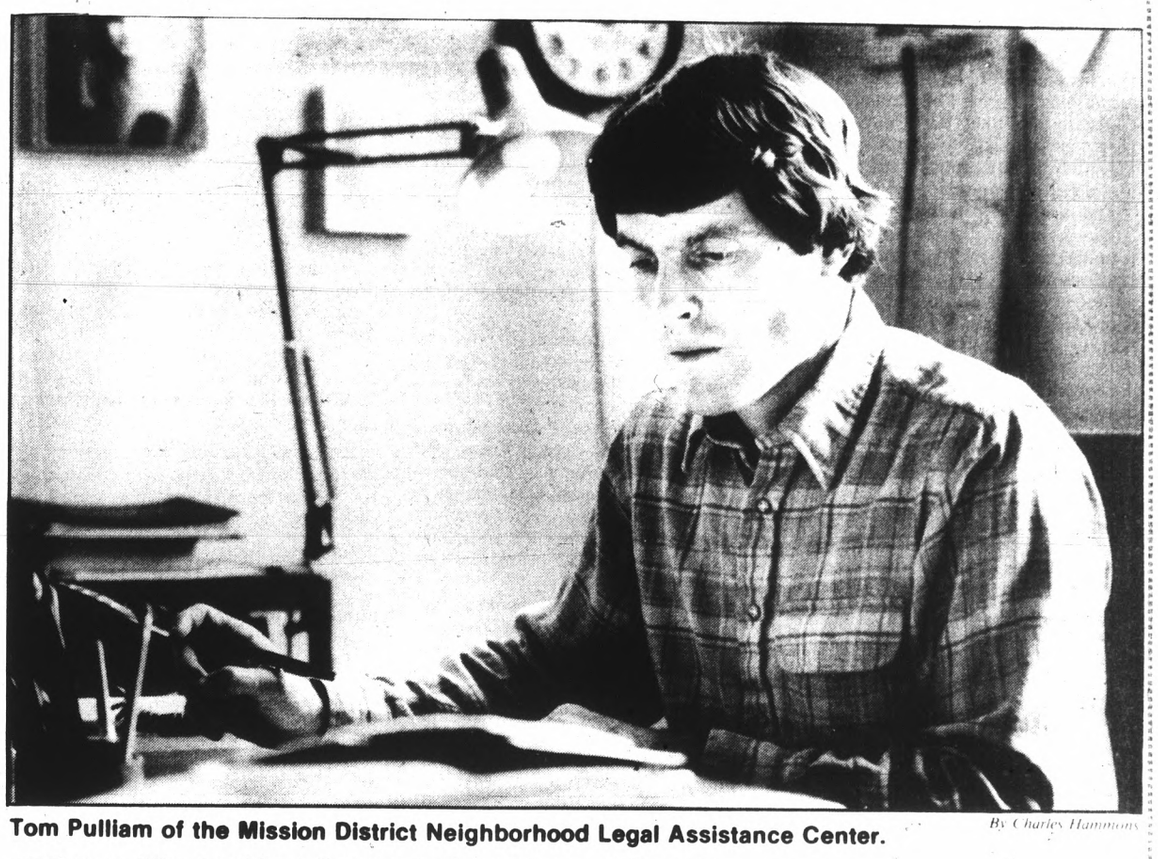
"It would mean a disaster for the poor people of San Francisco," he said. "It would effectively deprive most of them of access to legal representation on many of the rather routine matters which vitally affect their lives."

San Francisco's slice of the current Legal Services Corporation budget is $1.8 million which, according to Pulliam, translates into a $10 fee to taxpayers for each case the local centers take on — an extremely low charge compared to the cost of retaining a private lawyer in the United States today.

Reagan has requested a "total defunding" of the program and what Congress' reaction to the proposal will be is still unknown.

"It's difficult to assess," said Pulliam, "because the effort to educate Congress as to just what the Legal Services programs do, and their effects on the social fabric of the country, has only just begun."

Radical critics of those programs such as Howard Phillips, a man responsible, according to Pulliam, for the dismantling of the Office of Economic Opportunity under President Nixon, is on record as having referred to Legal Services Corporation members as "liberal activist dedicated to implementing a radical social and political agenda."



Tom Pulliam of the Mission District Neighborhood Legal Assistance Center. By Charles Hammons

"He's also called us all Marxists," Pulliam said.

Mark Soler, a part-time professor of media law at SF State and director of the Youth Law Center downtown, a program also slated for elimination under the proposed budget, is even more emphatic about the cuts than Pulliam.

"The administration's proposal," he said, "would set back justice for poor people in this country 20 years."

Soler said the new administration is ignorant of the fact that the Legal Services program acts as a "safety valve" in the United States to "give people a means of effecting change in their lives through the court system.

"To the extent that people are able to get some kind of relief from arbitrary government action . . . they're less likely to throw rocks, commit crimes or take up guns" to redress their grievance.

Soler fears "these people may well look for other solutions that will be much less within the system," after free legal assistance is eliminated. "And that's a very scary prospect."

According to Pulliam, the five San Francisco offices handle hundreds of cases a month for indigents that break down into the following categories:

- 30 percent are family matters, such as divorces and guardianships;
- 18 percent are housing matters, the majority being illegal evictions;
- 18 percent are income maintenance cases, including unemployment compensation, welfare benefits, MediCal and food stamps;
- 14 percent are consumer matters;
- a large number are routine immigration matters.

The entire citywide program employs 24 lawyers and 40 support staff. At a board of directors meeting on March 3, a decision was made to incorporate all five offices into one central office downtown. Pulliam expects the move to be completed by 1983.

In light of the proposed federal cuts, completion may have to be realized a lot earlier — if it ever is at all.

Funding for the program, said Soler, has been gradually increasing over the years since the corporation was created in 1965 beneath the umbrella of the Office of Economic Opportunity. It was designed, he said, to "isolate and insulate legal services programs from political interference, which is exactly what's happening now.

"Basically, Reagan is taking a political view to kill off all the poverty lawyers," said Soler.

Lee said his staff at the Mission District office has about an 80 percent success rate in its unlawful detainer cases, which are cases in which landlords are suspected of abusing the eviction process.

"We can't take all the cases that come before us," he said, "so we have to focus on those landlords we think are taking advantage of their tenants.

"It's necessary for poor people to have a say in what's going on in their lives, so I think it's intolerable that they would be cutting that (opportunity) out."

Infants, children affected

Feds cut food program for women

by Maureen McGee

State health officials have announced a temporary 13 percent cut in the federally financed Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC).

The announcement was made March 6 and already one-third of the program's participants have been cut off, according to Gloria Bivins, a nutritionist with the San Francisco Health Center.

The WIC program, part of the Department of Health Services, provides nutritional foods to low-income women, infants and children who qualify as nutritional risks.

Qualifications for the program include low-income pregnant or breast-feeding women, infants up to 6 months old, and pre school children, who may not be getting adequate diets.

The new cuts will leave all but the highest-priority cases with a slim chance of receiving benefits.

"The priority, now, is pregnant and breast-feeding women," said a WIC employee, "but unfortunately there are more children than women in San Francisco."

In San Francisco, the number will be cut by 1,000.

The cutback will mean a budget of $56.6 million instead of $62.8 million.

The cutback will be effective until the program's contract expires on September 30.

"There is a chance of losing our jobs," said the WIC employee, "but chances are, the contract will be renewed after September."

The six-year-old WIC program has been operating in San Francisco since August 1979.

Government studies have shown that WIC is one of the most cost-effective programs in the federal government, with an estimated average monthly cost per person of $37.13.

Before the new administration's recent budget cuts, the program had been encouraged to grow.

"It's a hard thing because just a few months ago we were pushing for more participants in the program, even children with no nutritional risk, just low income, but now we can't help them anymore," said the WIC employee.

The WIC program has reduced low birth weights of infants born to WIC mothers, reduced infant mortality, reduced infant hospitalization and educated participants in nutrition.

Every month the WIC program sends nutritionists to each of the five San Francisco health centers.

The cutback will not only effect low-priority, low-income residents, but also the local grocery stores and health agencies that benefit financially from the program.

The WIC program is one of many supplemental food programs, but it is the only one focusing on the nutritional health of pregnant women, infants and pre-school children.

Women and children who are not accepted in the program are being referred to the Economic Opportunity Council, another supplementary food program, where boxes of food, mostly powdered, are issued to low-income families.

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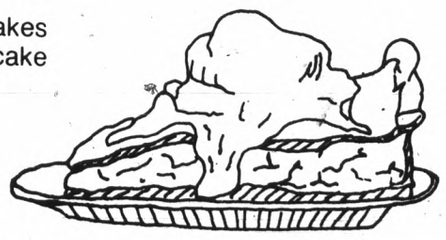
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Anti-gay group examined

by Rhonda Parks
and Bill Regan

Bill Kraus, a spokesman for the Coalition for Human Rights, said the anti-gay media blitz instigated by fundamentalist Christian the Rev. Richard Zone has been "exaggerated," and the organization does not see him as a major threat to the gay community.

The coalition consists of more than 20 gay groups in San Francisco and is forming committees to counter the anti-gay campaign led by Zone and his group, In God We Trust Inc.

In God We Trust Inc. is seeking support in San Francisco for their anti-homosexual, anti-abortion and anti-pornography views. Zone is the president and representative of the Monterey-based group.

In God We Trust is not directly related to the well-publicized group the Moral Majority, but Zone has said the groups are affiliated "philosophically."

San Francisco Supervisor Harry Britt, to whom Kraus is an aide, expressed last night his concern over the fundamentalist attack on the city's gays. In a speech to the newly formed Task Force on the "Moral Majority," Britt said, "It's not going to be an easy fight because we are up against people who are very ugly and very unloving. We want to show the city and the world that we are a very proud, free and loving community."

The task force falls under the auspices of the Community United Against Violence and is co-chaired by David Hummel and Randy Schell. All the members of the task force are also part of CUAV.

Last night's meeting was held at the Sutter's Mill bar on Kearney Street and served to kick off the task force's counterattack and to recruit volunteers.

"This is the first step in an extremely important process," said Britt. "You will have the total support of the gay community and the total support of all the people of San Francisco who are concerned about bigotry, ignorance, prejudice and violence. And we are counting on you to take the lead and do the job."

Despite the formation of the task force, Kraus said the coalition does not view Zone as a threat because his campaign has been inconsistent.

"There are too many discrepancies in what he says and does," Kraus said. "He calls press conferences and doesn't show up; and the amount of money he says he has is unclear. First he says he has $3 million and then it's $1 million, depending on which newspaper you read."

Kraus said he has spoken with reporters who estimate that Zone has between $10,000 and $15,000 to spend on his campaign.

"That's not a whole lot of money to stage a media blitz against the gay population in San Francisco," Kraus said.

Phoenix reported last week that Zone recently announced having $100,000 for the campaign.

Kraus said Zone told him that his campaign doesn't seek to repeal equal protection for gays under the law, but to keep churches from condoning homosexuality.

But Zone told Phoenix last week that the "government-protected status" of gays is the main target of his campaign.

"What he says just doesn't add up," Kraus said. "The church doesn't condone it, so what's the issue? We already have a law that keeps the two separate; it's called the separation of church and state."

Kraus said he discussed the issue with Zone and compared the churches' position on homosexuality with its position on divorce.

'The church doesn't condone divorce either," Kraus said, "But it exists, and I don't see this group conducting a big campaign on divorce."

The coalition's literature states: "The threat from Rev. Zone is not great, but an ongoing positive community effort is necessary and desirable."

The coalition plans to start an educational campaign to counter "anti-gay propaganda," and to request equal time to respond to any anti-gay commercials in the media. It also supports CUAN in its effort to put volunteer patrols on the streets to aid people who are involved in or threatened by potentially violent situations.

Zone's next press conference, slated for April 6 at the San Francisco Press Club, will be attended by members of the coalition so they can organize committees to combat his next campaign.

SF State is Cablevision's first televised campus

by Patrick May

With a quick flip of a switch by the hand of President Paul F. Romberg yesterday afternoon, SF State was buzzed through the gates of the media village on the arm of electronic wizardry. At 3 p.m., SFSU/CABLE became the newest addition to Viacom Cablevision's growing family of channels, nudging its way into the living rooms of more than 55,000 subscribers of the 17-year-old San Francisco cable station.

The hookup, a brain child of Francis Moakley and a result of six years of nurturing by the university's Audio-Visual/Instructional Television Center, marks the first time in San Francisco history that an educational institution has entered the cable network.

As of yesterday, subscribers from Telegraph Hill to Visitation Valley will be able to tune into instant and continuous news about the university. Hal Layer, assistant director of the center, will man the helm of the "electronic text information service" and feed in the material that Viacom has agreed to cablecast as a public service.

"I'll be coordinating the overall operation of the station," he says, "which includes scheduling, logging, record-keeping and working with Viacom on any problems that arise."

The pre-programmed information will run unattended from AV's computers and will include cultural and sports events, as well as descriptions of courses, lectures and workshops of particular interest to the public.

Layer estimates total start-up costs to the university at around $15,000 for installation of amplifiers and modulators required for the hookup over the last 12 months. He will be able to tap the talents of the entire AV staff of 26, while Val Sakovitch, faculty member and coordinator of instructional television for the campus, will oversee SFSU/CABLE programming.

Last month Viacom acquired an exclusive franchise for cable service in San Francisco. It offers a new station here, Channel 35, seven days a week around the clock, as well as Channel 18 until 2 p.m. every day.

As sole cablecaster in the city, Viacom is under contract to offer service to all residents within 10 years. According to its chief technician, Herman Gottschall, about one-third of the city's neighborhoods have already been covered by cable, including most of the area immediately surrounding SF State. The number of subscribers among the campus community has never been established.

Here on campus, SFSU/CABLE will be broadcast over television monitors while other selected information reaches out simultaneously across the city.

If Layer's plans materialize, printed information will eventually be interspersed with videocasts and live coverage of sports and cultural events on campus.

Already, "The San Francisco State Report," a live news program co-produced by the Broadcast Communication Arts Department and the Television Center, is being aired from 12-1 p.m. every day.

The current AV system setup will allow program separation between campus and city viewers. Consequently, programming for the university population, such as library hours and financial aid and enrollment deadlines, can be transmitted exclusively to televisions around campus.

Live broadcasts won't pose many problems, says Layer, as the campus cable is also two-directional, "so we can originate from anywhere on campus as a TV tap." The system contains 377 television "taps" into which both television monitors and cameras may be fed.

"We have two-way amplifiers already installed in the basement of every building on campus," Layer says.

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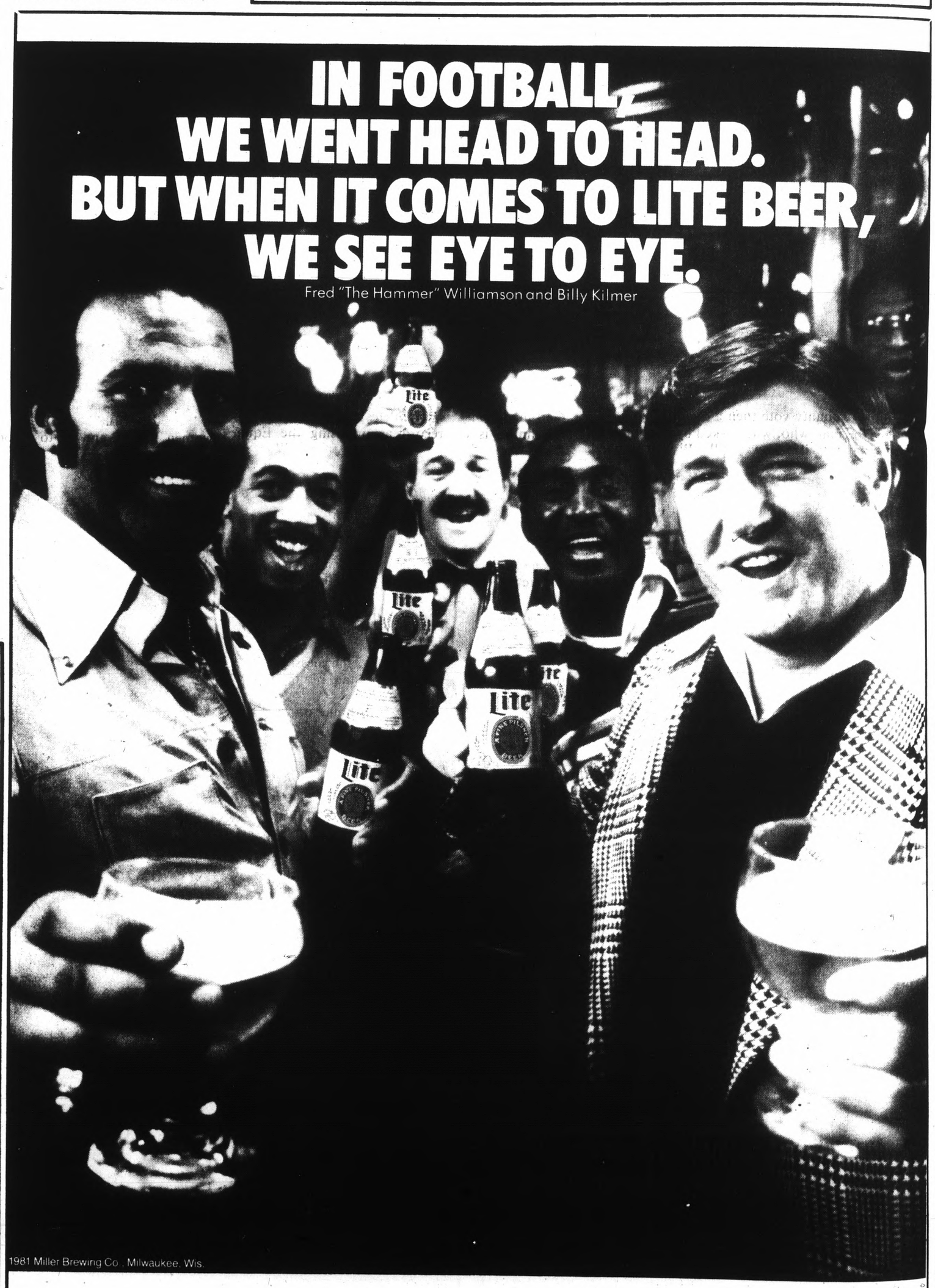
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Opinion

SCHMITZ
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...uh, could you zip me up?
CARIBALDI
Phoenix

Editorial

His place is at home

A John Birch Society member who believes women "have to be held responsible for the decline in civilization" is now serving on the California Commission on the Status of Women.

John Schmitz, the arch-conservative state senator from Corona del Mar, voted against the commission's creation in 1965 and would vote for its abolition today. In an ironic twist to International Women's Week, Schmitz, at his own request, was given a seat on the 17-person board.

Schmitz, the 1972 presidential candidate of the right-wing American Independent Party, is the man who, in the course of his unsuccessful campaign for the U.S. Senate last year, suggested literacy tests for voters in order to "cut down on the slob vote." This, he maintained, would result in "more a quality vote then a quantity vote."

He is the man who, when asked by a reporter on the campaign trail if he was still a Bircher, replied, "Is the Pope a Catholic? I wish you'd put in that I'm a member of the national council of the John Birch Society. Be sure to give my proper rank."

This sort of right-wing bluster plays well, presumably, in Orange County, headquarters for several Nazi factions and birthplace of Richard Nixon. Voters there are entitled to Schmitz, and they deserve him.

But the state's women have shown no such fondness for the pencil-mustached reactionary, and he leaves little doubt how he feels about them.

Schmitz, according to the San Francisco Examiner, calls himself "one of the leading anti-women's libbers in the country." That borders on redundancy, coming from a member of a group with a long, inglorious history of opposing civil rights. Still, his specific thoughts on women and women's issues bear repeating, if only insofar as they flesh out the profile of a social neanderthal.

Many of our problems, he told the Examiner, have arisen because society "has responded all too much to the women's libbers."

"Men have to have an outlet for their desire to prove their manliness," he added. "Women civilize men. To the extent they reject that function, they have to be held responsible for the decline of civilization."

The women's movement, in his opinion, is "perhaps the leading danger to our civilization . . . The society they are trying to construct would be at best a totalitarian society and at worst complete anarchy."

On the question of equal pay for equal work, he remarked, "I see no inequity to, for example, men coaches being paid more than women coaches . . . God made men better athletes, in general."

Schmitz is on record as opposing the Equal Rights Amendment, welfare for women with more than one child out of wedlock, sex education and abortion.

In short, of all the people currently serving in state government, Schmitz probably best typifies the notion that women should be kept barefoot and pregnant.

The significance of his appointment by the Senate Rules Committee remains unclear. If the California Commission on the Status of Women has ever contributed anything more than additional paperwork to be filed in Sacramento, it's a well-kept secret.

But even as pure symbolism, the message being sent to women throughout the state is a disturbing one.

There is no place for John Schmitz on the commission. He should be home in Orange County, where he belongs.

Still shackled by society

Women in a bind

Annemarie Colby

Recently a friend and I were having a discussion about our futures and what we thought our lives would be like at age 40. He reeled off his expectations: a well-paying, satisfying career in business, a nice home, a wife and two or three kids.

I started to say I would have the equivalent: a well-paying, satisfying career as a journalist, a husband, a home, two or three children — but I stopped.

I thought for a moment and realized I couldn't even speculate on what my life would be like at that age.

I could not say that I would have all that at age 40 because I realized that at some point in my life I will have to make a choice, and that I may not be able to have it all. If I do happen to have both a family and a career, I will pay a high price for what men take for granted unless some drastic changes occur in society.

Women in the past have not had the same opportunity as men to experience what is considered by most standards a full life. They have always had to make a choice: career or family. On the other hand, I have never met a man who did not assume he could have both if he wanted them.

But our society is not geared toward enabling both marriage partners to work while raising a family. Yet three of every five women work, and many of them have husbands and children. Most of them work because they cannot afford not to. Their family finances do not permit them the luxury of staying home.

Anti-Equal Rights Amendment coalitions ignore this economic fact of life. They believe that the center of the family is the woman, that a woman's place is in the home, taking care of her husband and children. They are fooling themselves. Most families today cannot support themselves on one salary.

Yet, because of the widespread belief that women should be the caretakers of their families, many working women are actually holding down three full-time jobs: an outside job as well as the jobs of mother and housekeeper.

I see the results of this schizoid existence in women I work and go to school with. They run home from work to fix dinner for their husbands and children, take personal time off to take kids to the doctor or orthodontist and are also responsible for housecleaning.

Of course, most of their husbands help them with housecleaning and taking care of the kids, but as one friend who is living in that type of situation points out, she is the one who coordinates everything and expends the mental energy worrying about who needs to be where and when. In other words, she is ultimately responsible, and the one to whom the family turns when someone misses an appointment or has to stay home sick.

Women who are part of this balancing act often feel guilty about the time they spend away from their families, so they try to sandwich it all in so that no one will notice the difference.

To some extent, it is practicality that makes it a woman's responsibility to take time off from her job when children are sick.

Women often work at clerical jobs and, no matter what their job is, usually get paid less than their husbands. On the average, women get paid 59 cents for every dollar a man receives in an equivalent job. If someone has to take time off work, it makes sense for the one working at the lower-paying job to take the time off.

However, a full-time job is a full-time job — no matter how much responsibility one has at a job, the same amount of free time is left over. Free time for a woman working and raising a family is almost nonexistent.

People say things are changing. Yes, it will be easier for younger women, but, at 21, I don't see a drastic change in the attitudes of men my age. They agree that women should pursue a career and they want their wives to have that option. But when it comes time to have children, who is expected to take time off to raise a child? Even if a woman takes only a five-year leave of absence to raise a child until kindergarten age, her skills will probably be obsolete by the time she is ready to return to the work force. Often, when it is most appropriate to have children, a woman is approaching the height of her career. When the children are older and she is ready to go back to work, she's got to start over again from ground zero.

And once a woman has stayed home to take care of a child for even a year or two, the pattern is established. She has been responsible for the family, and she will probably continue to be responsible, even if members of the family adjust to her absence.

Another female friend who is contemplating a career as a doctor was warned by a male doctor she works for that she will probably not be able to have both a family and a medical practice. He said the strain of being on call 24 hours a day would make it almost impossible. How does he handle it? He's lucky enough to have a wife at home to take care of the domestic chores. My female friend probably won't be that lucky.

Free time for a woman working and raising a family is almost nonexistent

What kinds of solutions are available?

Passage of the ERA is necessary as a first step to making a full life available to women. No other amendment, including the Fifth or the 14th, has ever been cited by the Supreme Court to guarantee a women her right to work at a job of her choice. The ERA would outlaw discrimination on the basis of sex.

Anti-ERA groups blame the disintegration of the family unit on women gaining the freedom to spend time at the occupation of their choice. They do not consider alternatives to the present family structure that might be more equitable for all family members.

For example, Sweden, to involve men more in raising their families, now gives them time off to care for sick children. The Swedes encourage both men and women to take leaves of absence to raise children when they are young, and they allow people to work half-time or share their jobs so that marriage partners can share child care.

On the occasion of his son's marriage, Ronald Reagan told him: "There is no greater happiness for a man than approaching a door at the end of the day knowing someone on the other side of the door is waiting for the sound of his footsteps."

I wait for the day when such a statement can refer only to a man's pet dog — and not to his wife.

Letters to the editor

Idi Amin Dada

Editor:

Having just read the very excellent interview with Professor S. M. Al-Khatib, I was immediately compelled to jot off a little rejoinder to his tongue-in-cheek defense of ex-Everything That Used To Matter In Uganda . . . Idi Amin Dada. At least I should hope that he was speaking facetiously when he appeared to support the genteel ex-dictator of Uganda who is very eager to reassume the reins of power.

It is said by no less an authority than Amnesty International that Idi Amin Dada, ex-non-commissioned officer in the British Army, was cheerfully responsible for dispatching anywhere from 500,000 to 1,000,000 of his happy Christian countrymen on the ferries to Heaven, believing that he was in fact doing them a very great favor by inducing an end to their worldly sufferings. I am also told that he did this in the most inefficient and — in fact — cumbersome way possible, i.e., car axles to the skull, which are known to cause severe contusions, sledge hammers on the brain, which is decidedly less painful, and even a few bullets here and there to keep his Moslem troops pleasantly occupied. Happy things like that.

Perhaps too much has been said of Amin without mention of the ex-British soldier of fortune who ended up marrying a lovely Moslem black woman and implemented the relocation policies of his boss. It must be reiterated that the population policy of Idi Amin Dada was to provide exit visas to his Christian antagonists, so they could gaily trot off to greener pastures.

The import — in my view — of Professor Al-Khatib's narrow views proves once again the role of shortsightedness and academic dilettantism that seems to be an acquired trait of too many tenured professors who unfortunately have lots to say about important things in a fairly inappropriate fashion.

R. T. Akagai

Phoenix at sea

Editor:

Was that "splash" journalism on page 3 of your 12 March 81 paper?

A large picture of two young men who received a lot of attention covers a lot of the page. A large headline covers the top of the page about the Moral Majority. The other article on the "Insight" page was about gays gathering for a "moral war." Was all this to capitalize on the publicity of the two men pictured?

The large picture caption read, "Mike Stewart, of the Christian group Campus Harvest, with Bible in hand defends his position." Was this guy a student? What was his position? What was his connection with the Moral Majority? Why a full page devoted to two disjointed and vague articles about something we already know about? Why nothing on a very interesting picture? Is your paper trying to ride on the wave of fuss created by Campus Harvest? Are you trying to capitalize on the publicity of the Moral Majority?

Is this what you do with student funds?

J. Hamiter

Thanks anyway

Editor:

This is in response to your article, "ROTC allure grows here" of March 12. I would like to thank you for your interest in the AFROTC here, but there are two points I would like to clear up. Bruce Monroy starts the article by saying that patriotism has had nothing to do with the popularity of ROTC and used part of something I said as evidence of this. What I said, and I'm sure Bruce would see this in his notes, was, "*At first*, my main motivation *was* economic opportunity." Patriotism does in fact play a large part in my wanting to be in the Air Force. I did mention this later in the interview. Most of us accept the possibility that we might be called to risk our lives at some time as more than a "mere detail." The government hasn't got enough money to ask us to die. There is a deeper motivation to take this sort of risk.

Secondly, I should have emphasized that the "unwritten taboo" concerning hanging around the Student Union I spoke of is more of a lack of time than anything else. Many of the cadets here are enrolled in 18 to 21 units per semester.

Don Parker

He's appalled

Editor:

I am extremely appalled at the lack of compassion concerning writer Stuart Gordon's handling of his article, "Former student's IUD suit." By the method of writing, he has indicated his total lack of knowledge concerning the issue of the Dalkon Shield. I consider the article highly insulting to all women, and particularly find the timing of its publication in very poor taste during International Women's Week. Perhaps if a woman had written the article, it would have been written in a far more objective style, thus allowing the reader the benefit of deciding which way he/she would feel.

It is a long road that women are traveling toward a true spirit of equality in this nation, and senseless, sensational, inaccurate, selective reporting is making it much harder. I hope that Mr. Gordon and others who share his beliefs look into this issue further; if he is to report on women's issues in the future, it would be of paramount importance for him to explore and come to grips with his callous attitude concerning the rights of women.

John S. Younger

(We must not have read the same story. And as for the timing, you'd be surprised how little influence Phoenix has over the scheduling of cases in Superior Court. — Ed.)

PHOENIX

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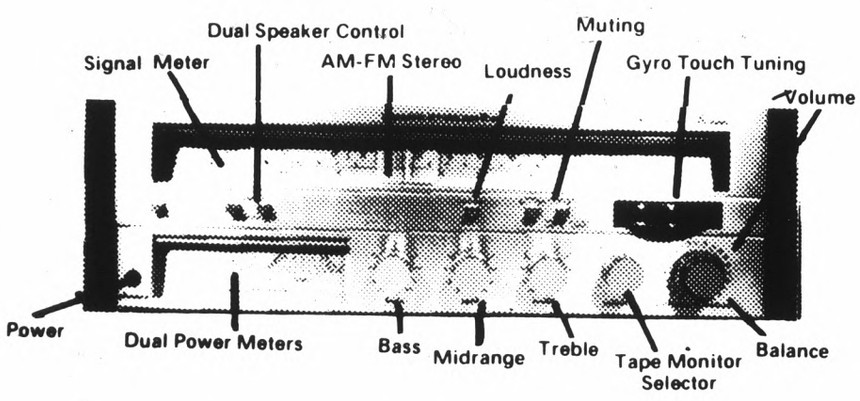

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Liddy unrepentant eight years later

by Lynett Larranaga

Old soldiers never die — they go off to write books and come back as heroes to join the celebrity circuit of talk shows and press interviews.

G. Gordon Liddy, who received a 21-and-a-half-year sentence for his part in the Watergate affair, spoke to Phoenix last week as part of a national tour to promote his autobiography, "Will."

In his book, Liddy tells his side of the burglarizing of the Democratic national headquarters and the ensuing coverup, which Liddy called "damage control."

The former FBI agent and former member of the Committee to Re-elect the President (CREEP) graphically describes how he was recruited to plan and carry out clandestine activities for the committee.

He spent more than four years in several prisons before President Carter commuted his sentence in 1977. Liddy refused to testify in court and therefore received the longest sentence of those convicted in the burglary case. He said he waited until the statute of limitations expired before revealing incriminating evidence in his book.

Liddy didn't receive the pardon from Carter that he said John Dean promised him, and he hasn't forgiven Dean and Jeb Magruder for informing on him and President Nixon.

While in prison, Liddy said, marshals took him to the Watergate Special Prosecution Force office, and he was mistakenly put in a room with Dean.

He wrote that it "was the perfect opportunity to kill Dean. A pencil was lying on the desk. In a second I could drive it up and through the underside of his jaw, through the soft palate and deep into his brain."

Liddy justified what he did during the Nixon-McGovern campaign by contrasting the idea of "malum prohibitum" (wrong only because of the existence of a law prohibiting it) with "malum in se" (evil in and of itself).

"This (country) is a meritocracy and that's the way Jefferson viewed it. The strongest and most able would survive and rise to the top," he said in response to charges that his undercover activities were not consistent with the principles of democracy.

"In '63 the Republican headquarters was broken into, and Barry Goldwater was wiretapped," said Liddy. "They tried a couple of times to get in our place (CREEP headquarters). I think one of them was Jack Anderson, but I don't know so I can't say for sure.

"This is what goes on. That is not a corruption of the political process; that is the process," he said.

The 50-year-old father of five defended himself against charges from the press that he believes in blind obedience. He said: "I also fail to see any distinction between killing an enemy soldier in time of declared war and killing an enemy espionage agent in a 'cold' war, or even killing certain U.S. citizens. It is the same rationale by which I was willing to obey an order to kill Jack Anderson."

In Liddy's book the world revolves around Liddy. In his accounts of prison life he said he got the prison under his control — guards, wardens and inmates — by using the rules to beat them at their own game.

He said he mentioned to a fellow prisoner his dislike for another prisoner, a former Washington Post reporter. The reporter was then raped by fellow inmates who thought they were doing Liddy a favor.

He described a scene between him and the warden of Danbury prison as he left to attend his father's funeral:

"'Gentleman,' I said, 'you're on notice. You fuck with me at your peril. All I wanted was to be left alone . . . because unlike anyone else you've ever had in here, I can shoot back.'"

The loyalty that made Liddy refuse to testify before the Senate Watergate Committee and at the Watergate burglars' trial has gained him respect from some people.

Liddy received many calls on ABC's Jim Eastland program from people saying how much they admired him for not informing on his friends. One man said he could indentify with Liddy because he had a sister just like John Dean. She was always telling his parents what he did wrong.

And Liddy remains loyal to his fellow prison inmates. He spoke about the need for prison reform. He said the government should "stop all this nonsense about rehabilitation. Rehabilitation just annoys the prisoners. A man should know how much time he has to do, and how much good time he can earn. If you had fair sentences you wouldn't need parole."

The author said the civil unrest during the 1960s was caused by "a group of young people who were overindulged by their parents. They were fools."

He said the only good that came out of that period was that "the women are a lot easier (to get in bed) these days."

He is just as uncompromising with his children. He said the reason he had five was because if one of them "went bad" the Liddy genes would still survive.

"It's a socio-biological approach. If one of the children went bad, if they became a junkie or became a John Dean" he would write the child off.

Liddy said he would not return to politics and would continue writing books because it has been very profitable for him.

"Tennis players have a saying, 'always change a losing game, never change a winning game.'"

Profs link 'Vietnam past' to El Salvador

The American government has concocted a political crisis and threatened war with El Salvador, said three SF State professors in a panel discussion this week in the Student Union.

Richard Busacca and Earl Klee of the Social Science Department joined Marcia Keller from the Philosophy and Women Studies departments to retrace the "Vietnam past" as related to the present national social tension and growing military involvement in El Salvador.

The professors said the U.S. government has negated democracy by trying to solve domestic economic problems with military means.

Busacca, active in the Free Speech Movement during the 1960's, defined the present "American order" as it has developed over the last three decades. "An ideology of anti-communism and economic growth was used internationally to establish an empire which we call "The Free World," he said.

This same ideology or "American dream" created a mass consumerist society under corporate guidance, which is maintained by repressing opposition, according to Busacca. "Liberty becomes a luxury in a time of crisis," he said. Busacca said the Soviet Union and United States are equally futile in their attempts to regain "false" internal social and economic stability.

"Although we (the United States) are more sophisticated, we're more desperate than we used to be," Busacca said. "When we went into Vietnam in the '60s we had a sense that we were right and confident and on top of it all. I don't think we have that anymore. Our empires are slipping away from us.

"Now we're seeing a real consolidation of class power and class wealth in this society and an assertion over the international sphere because of fear of the inability to accumulate sufficient capital for the next round of investment."

The student movement has the ability to protest warfare in the Third World, but Klee said the '60s movement failed to develop fully.

"Americans have got to move from a level of individual moral protest to a level of power; basic search and seeking of political power," he said. "The student movement failed because it was simply an isolated movement and the lesson that we can learn from in the future."

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

The International Student Association will sponsor a get acquainted party for all foreign students on Sat. March 21st at the Newman Center, No.50 Banbury. .50 cents admission charge. Everyone welcome! For more info. call 469-1121 or come to N.Ad 356.

Want to combat the conservative wave sweeping the country? Students for Democratic Action, recruits new members. Meetings are Fridays at noon in M110 (Student Union).

The Organization of Arab Students and the General Union of Palestine Students present "Arab Cultural Night," Monday March 30, 6-10 pm in the Barbary Coast. Speakers, dancers, singers, free sweets and drink, free admission.

DEMONSTRATION COMMEMORATING the late Archbishop of El Salvador, Monseignor Romero. Student Union Plaza, Tues. March 24, 11:30 am sponsored by Students Against U.S. Intervention in El Salvador (SAUSIES).

Pre-health students. Dr. Greenberg, former pre-med students at SF State will speak Monday, March 23, 12:00, Student Union B116. Sponsored by PHPSA.

Pre-health students. Pre-health professions student alliance organization meeting and speaker from coalition of concerned medical professions Friday March 20, 12:00 Science 245.

Herpes simplex virus research subjects needed to answer questionaire & test new treatment program. Call Laurence Hall, 341-5320.

The Laughing Man Institute presents "What to Remember to be Happy". A lecture and slide show on the unconventional wisdom that is the key to an enlightened way of life created by Da Free John. March 12, 26, 8:00 pm. California Federal Savings, Noriega & 26th.

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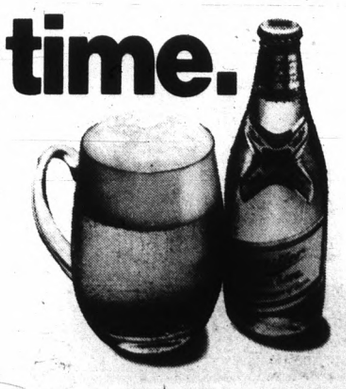

Campus vets hurt by loss of funding

by Lynett Larranaga

Veterans who depend on counseling and tutoring services offered by the Office of Veteran Affairs at SF State may be disappointed by the reduction in services offered next year.

The veteran's office serves about 1,400 students. The office will lose many of its outreach workers, counselors and much of its administrative and secretarial support staff if President Reagan's proposal to abolish the Comprehensive Employment Training Act is approved and funds are not restored for the Veterans Cost-of-Instruction Payment Program.

The funds for nine CETA positions will run out March 30, 1981. But the university is willing to provide the money for those positions until June 1980.

"We are frantically trying to get them to reconstitute those funds," said Andrew J. Kramer, director of the payment program here. "If in fact they live with that cut it literally means for 1,013 schools there will be no federal funds beginning July 1."

The Veterans Cost-of-Instruction Payment Program is the umbrella grant that provides funds for administering special programs for veterans including the Upward Bound and Special Admissions programs. Before President Carter left office he rescinded $12.3 million from the program's funding for 1981.

The Upward Bound program is expected to survive through next year. The Special Admissions program will not be directly affected because veterans pay tuition for the 12-unit college level program.

The Upward Bound program lasts 12 weeks and is offered four times a year. It provides brush-up courses in English and mathematics for veterans who didn't finish high school.

Pat Kier, director of Upward Bound, is optimistic that it will be funded because it is part of a national program that seeks out low-income high school students with potential and helps them to go on to college.

Ken Maxwell, a senior majoring in accounting, started at SF State in the Upward Bound program and is now an intake worker.

Maxwell said one of the biggest challenges to veterans entering college is overcoming their lack of confidence in their ability to succeed.

"If a vet starts college on his own, he's subject to getting discouraged," said Maxwell. "We're starting at a disadvantage but that's not to say we can't make the grade."

Veterans in the Special Admissions program are eligible for Basic Education Opportunity Grants in addition to their veterans benefits. Cuts in the BEOG benefits will mean fewer veterans will be able to afford the Special Admissions program, said Bill Richardson, assistant director of the payment program since 1974. Richardson is paid with VCIP funds and his job will be terminated July 1.

A veteran of the Korean War, Richardson said the only hope for the programs would be for the university to absorb them as special projects as San Jose State University has done.

"We have been conferring with the university to determine where SF State could take over," said Richardson. "But it's been seven years and I haven't heard anything yet."

Off-campus center OK'd

Hayward extension in Pleasant Hill

by Mary D'Orazi

A bill providing funds for a California State University Off-Campus Center in Contra Costa County was passed by the State Education Committee yesterday by a 6-0 vote.

SB 47, sponsored by Daniel Boatwright, D-Concord, does not guarantee establishment of the center, but the money will be provided pending approval by the California Postsecondary Education Commission (CPEC), the Legislature and Gov. Jerry Brown. Brown.

The Contra Costa center is planned as an upper-division and graduate extension of Cal State Hayward and will be in the abandoned Pleasant Hill High School.

Need for a public institution of higher education in Contra Costa County has been indicated by studies and questionnaires taken in the area.

At the same time, there is a conflict between Cal State Hayward and two independent institutions in Contra Costa County - St. Mary's College of Moraga and John F. Kennedy University in Orinda.

These private institutions fear that the center's proposed curriculum will duplicate their own. That might divert their potential students because of the lower cost of the center.

The curriculum proposed for the center was based on the response to questionnaires sent throughout Contra Costa County. The response indicated a heavy demand for instruction in business, teacher education and liberal studies.

Consequently, the center proposes to offer graduate programs in these areas.

According to Brother Mel Anderson, president of St. Mary's, these graduate programs duplicate programs offered either at St. Mary's or JFK.

St. Mary's main concern is its education program.

Anderson worries that a drop in enrollment in the education department, which he described as "an already depressed market," might force it to eliminate that course of study.

Both St. Mary's and Kennedy offer an extensive business administration program and some courses that fall under the "liberal studies" category. Administrators point out that CPEC's recently approved report, "Degrees of Diversity," includes a condition that in funding off-campus programs, priority should be given to "geographic areas and educational needs not presently served by accredited independent colleges and universities."

"Contra Costa County is one of the few counties without ready access to a four-year state college. A huge percent of high school students have to leave the county in order to get higher education," said Thomas Morrison, executive assistant to Cal State Hayward's President Ellis McCune. "There's no other county with its industry, its growth, its demand, which has as much difficulty with access."

Dean Lesher, publisher of the Contra Costa Times and member of CPEC pointed out in an editorial last month other needs for the center. He noted that many businesses are moving from crime-ridden metropolitan cities to Contra Costa County and said that the county "appears destined to become the office building center of the Bay Area outside of the metropolitan centers of San Francisco, San Jose and Oakland."

"All of this means," he wrote, "that we must have additional educational facilities in Contra Costa ready to handle the educational needs and requirements for these newcomers in our midst so that their employees can develop their skills."

On Monday, CPEC declared its support for the proposal for the center and approved five recommendations, including two that would mitigate possible adverse effects on St. Mary's and Kennedy. These would essentially limit enrollment at the center and delay the start of master's degree programs in business and education until defined more clearly to avoid conflicts. It also recommended the center open in the fall of this year.

The final action by CPEC will take place next month, followed by the Legislature's review and decision, sometime in May.

Getting everything on the record

by Karen Argonza

For the first time at SF State, the Student Activities Office is offering a way for students to record their out-of-class activities.

With the increasing competition for jobs, graduate schools, scholarships and academic grants, the activities office says, the service can provide students with an "extra competitive edge."

The service, a two-year pilot program called the Co-Curricular Record, provides identification, verification and evaluation of students' activities outside of class. The record includes offices held, honors, scholarships, awards, committees and other accomplishments not part of class work.

Student can get copies of the Co-Curricular Record form at the Student Activities Office, New Administration Building 451. After filling in the top portion of the form, students should arrange an appointment with the faculty member or staff person who advised or supervised the activity. The adviser will write a short evaluation, indicating the quality of the student's involvement, then sign the form, verifying the student's involvement and the evaluation. The adviser may return the form via campus mail, or the student may return the form to the activities office.

The office will send out the first copy of a record free, and will charge $1 for each three additional mailings.

Students may request their records at any time and may also take them any time for verification of additional activities.

Jeanne Wick, activities director, said that to her knowledge SF State is the only campus in the country that offers such a program besides the University of Texas.

Wick, who started the program, said the Student Activities Office considered a co-curricular record service in 1978, when Wick conducted a small survey on campus to discover whether students thought the service would be valuable.

So far, according to Wick, few students have taken advantage of the service.

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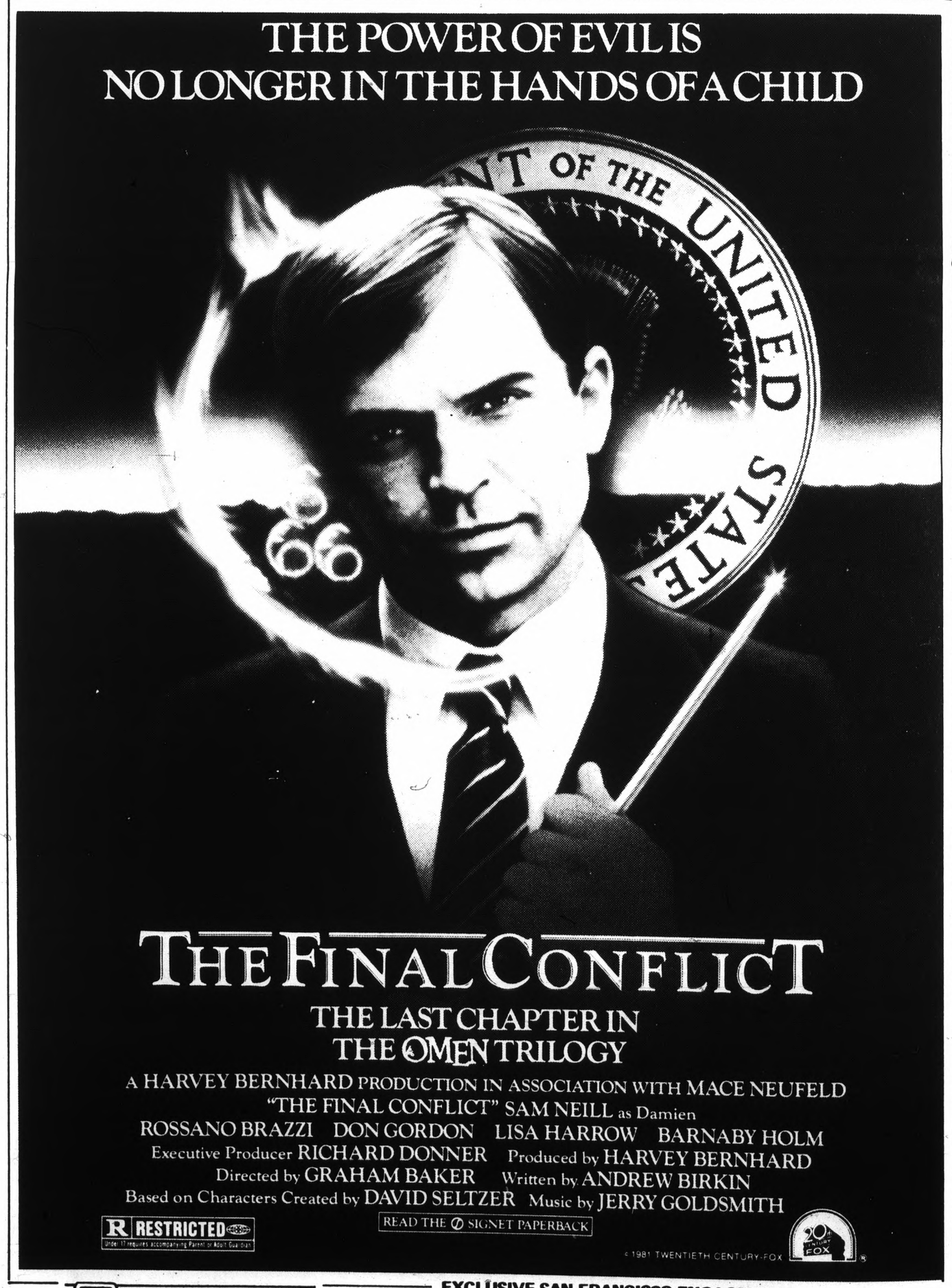
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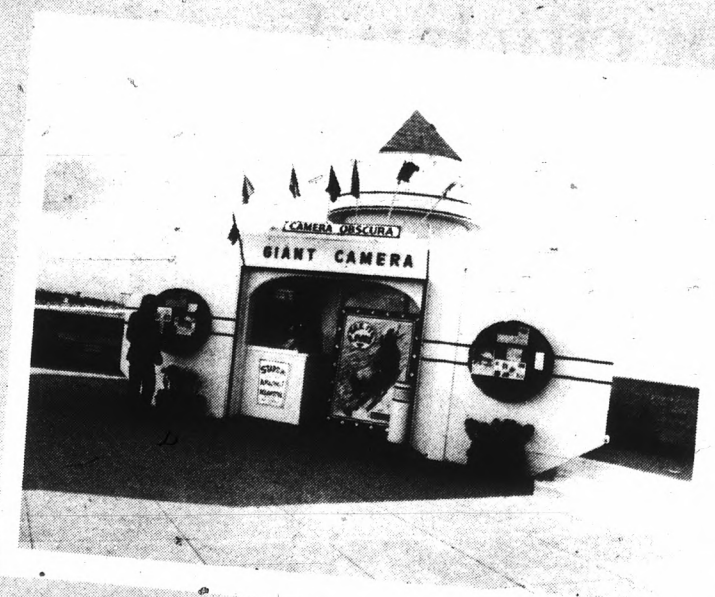


A camera as big as the Ritz

Strangers in a familiar land

by B.J. Bergman

"He had the appearance of a caryatid on vacation; he was supporting nothing but his reverie."

— Les Miserables by Victor Hugo

Tourists, to paraphrase Ernest Hemingway paraphrasing Scott Fitzgerald, are different from you and me. They see the city through a haze of dark glasses and aperitifs, without the anchor of workaday worries back home to keep them earthbound. Everything is picturesque to the tourist; nothing is real, and nothing to get hung about.

This is in stark contrast to the view of the beleaguered city dweller, who typically is too mired in the muck of urban life to gaze appreciatively at the scenery. Even in San Francisco, arguably the most photogenic of the world's cities, residents depend largely on the likes of Herb Caen for their daily dose of urban poetry. Like forlorn Muni riders stuck on a bus going nowhere, our view of the city is clouded by the grime on the window.

The synthesis arising from this clash of opposites is predictable. Tourists are regarded by many natives with the condescension usually reserved for psychotics and fools — they just don't know any better. They fall anywhere on the spectrum from laughable to contemptible.

This is unfortunate, particularly as it is based on unverified assumptions about the tourist experience. For how many San Franciscans truly know what it's like to see their city through alien eyes? Who can say with any authority what images roll across the mind's eye of the tourist in San Francisco?

To get to the bottom of this important question, a crack investigative team of three Phoenix editors, attired wholly in garments made of materials not found in nature and at great risk to our self-esteem, ventured where few San Franciscans have gone before.

We successfully negotiated the 49-Mile Scenic Drive.

□

The 49-Mile Scenic Drive was born in 1938, in anticipation of the influx of tourists expected for the 1939-40 Golden Gate International Exposition.

"Basically," said Nancy Henry of the San Francisco Convention and Visitors Bureau, which administers the route, "it was to show visitors the major points of interest in an organized manner."

The route has changed over the years, Henry said, mostly in response to changing traffic conditions. Coit Tower, for example, is no longer on the drive, although most maps currently available — including the one we used — still include it. We skipped it anyway.

The drive once ran past the Cow Palace, but instead now takes adventurers east on Army Street past Interstate 280, a stretch of road that Henry agreed "isn't scenic at all."

The fact is, it's as unsightly a piece of real estate as any this side of the South Bronx. It's bleak. Lined by railroad tracks and gray, shapeless factories, the street is desolate except for an occasional taxi driver at Diamond Cab on the corner of Army and Indiana.

So much for the myth that tourists are sheltered from the hard-edged urban reality.

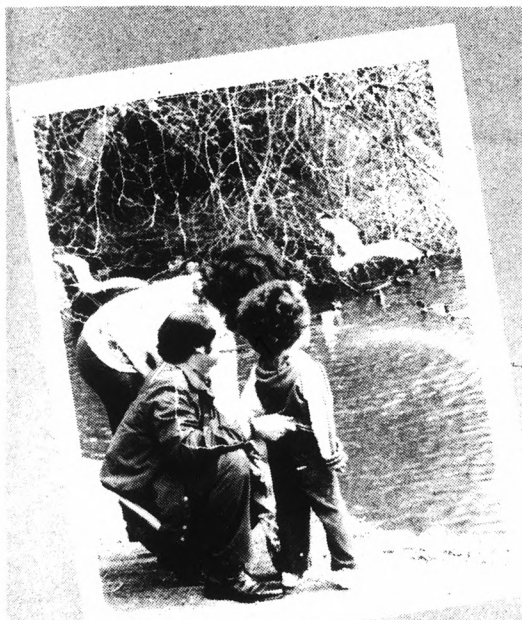
There are other, minor shocks to the postcard sensibility. One such rude awakening came atop Twin Peaks where, overlooking the vastness of the Bay Area, scrawled on a wall, is the legend: "Tourist go home."

Another chink in the armor of controlled experience comes as you crawl along Market Street en route to the Civic Center, where you pass such purveyors of sweaty celluloid sex as the Bijou and Pussycat theaters, and eyeball the hustlers and the derelicts who don't smile for snapshots even if you have read Kerouac.

And along Portola Drive, just before our premature bon voyage atop Twin Peaks, we were jolted by the vision of a Volkswagen bug made nearly two-dimensional by an early-morning encounter with a lamppost. Deadpanned the officer at the scene, by way of explanation: "The wonders of alcohol."

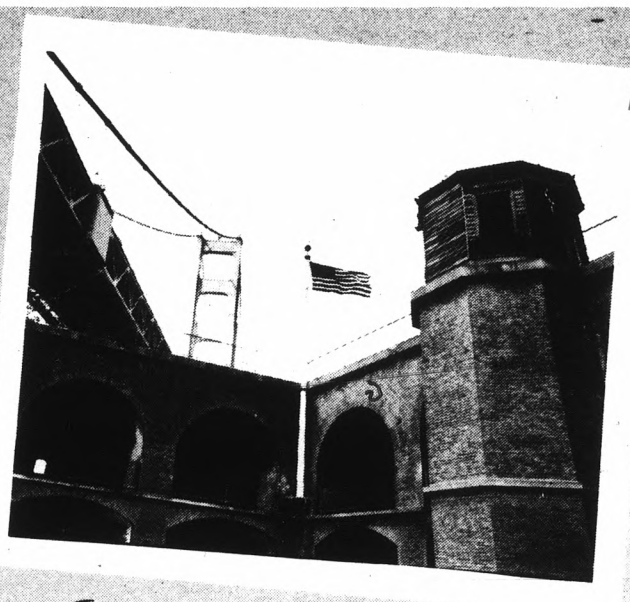
For the most part, though, the Scenic Drive lives up to its billing. The picture that emerges through the Visitors Bureau's soft focus is of a city that is mostly park, surrounded by smaller parks, golf courses, lakes and quiet streets leading to hotels with views of the bay. It's a town with just a jig-

—continued on page 4



A lake

Frisco has lots of bars



Inspiration at Fort Pt.

New image planned for city landmark

by Laura Merlo

Like a "before" picture, she slouches and frowns, but it's obvious she'd be a real knockout if only she would comb her hair, smile and stand up straight.

The "after" photo can't be taken until 1982, when Restoration Associates of Marin County will have restored her 1930s Work Projects Administration murals, repaired her magnolia wood staircase and brought the old Beach Chalet up to code.

The Beach Chalet is the ramshackle, two-storied, multi-columned building at 1000 Great Highway at the foot of Golden Gate Park. It now houses the Veterans of Foreign Wars bar, foosball and pinball machines and oddball characters.

You don't need much money to drink there — a beer costs 80 cents. You don't have to dress up. You don't even have to sit up — one customer last week reclined undisturbed in a booth, lifting himself only occasionally to respond to his companion.

There are no ferns and no stained glass. It's not a cocktail lounge or an English pub. It's like an old neighborhood bar, and it might quietly go to seed if it weren't for its precious WPA murals — and the fact that the city owns it.

The San Francisco Board of Supervisors last week approved a 30-year lease of the building by the owners of Andalou, a fancy restaurant in a renovated San Rafael Victorian. The board noted the fine restoration job the group had done on that building.

The Joseph McQuaide Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, which held the lease since 1947, is being forced out largely because the building requires heavy rehabilitation that the veterans' group cannot afford.

Thomas Malloy, who runs the city's Recreation and Parks Department, said the veterans have allowed janitorial services to be "quite deficient" at the chalet, but the supervisors estimate it will cost at least $500,000 to repair the building — clearly more than the cost of a general cleanup.

According to the new lessees, the roof will have to be replaced, the whole building must be earthquake-proofed, and the WPA artworks must be brought back to their original luster.

The 1936 Lucien Labaudt murals and frescoes highlight the interior of the building. One shows prominent citizens of that era gathered in a park. A woman leans over a park bench to feed a squirrel, while sculptor Beniamino Bufano rides a dark horse and Joseph Danysh, the head of the WPA California Federal Art Project, accompanies him on a white horse.

Since Danysh commissioned Labaudt to do the murals, it's easy to see why he is portrayed as the good guy, and it's intriguing to imagine what rivalry earned Bufano the bad guy role.

Also appearing in the mural are John McLaren, the first Parks Department superintendent, Arthur Brown Jr., the architect of Coit Tower and four 1930s members of the Bohemian Club.

A self-portrait of Labaudt on the east wall of the chalet shows him reading a newspaper at the beach beside two women in bathing suits.

The people in the murals have nothing in common with those depicted in Dorothea Lange's WPA photographs. Lange captured the misery of the Depression, while the murals show a life of leisure. Danysh, who headed the WPA's artists, thought the works should be inspirational.

They owed it to the state and to the people, he once said, to show life not as it is, but as it should be. The San Francisco murals from the New Deal era portray strong, eager dock workers, happy children in costumes, people sailing and playing tennis — the reality of breadlines and poverty wasn't captured by these artists.

The serene folks in the murals are a contrast to the reality not only of most Americans' lives during the Depression, but to that of the present-day bar's regulars as well.

Most of them are scruffy guys shooting pool, watching sports on television, shouting over foosball or just talking in the loud, erratic way bars inspire people to talk. The painted figures on the wall would probably disapprove.

The bar also boasts mosaic wainscoting by another WPA artist, Primo Caredio and a magnolia wood banister by Michael Von Meyer adorned with mermaids and deep-sea divers. The banister must be repaired, sanded and refinished because the wood has cracked.

The upstairs room, now rented out for private parties and used for VFW meetings, has a view rivaled only by that of the Cliff House.

The chalet, built in 1925, is the last building Willis Polk designed. He also created the clubhouse at Lincoln Park Golf Course and the Merchant's Exchange Building downtown.

The structure was originally a tearoom run by Hattie and Minnie Mooser. During World War II, it served as coastal defense headquarters for the Army. During the '50s, the veterans fought off "beach gangs" they said were too rowdy for the bar, and the Beach Chalet once made headlines when it was raided for showing pornographic films.

More recently, there were rumors that the women's restroom was the place of business for some enterprising hookers.

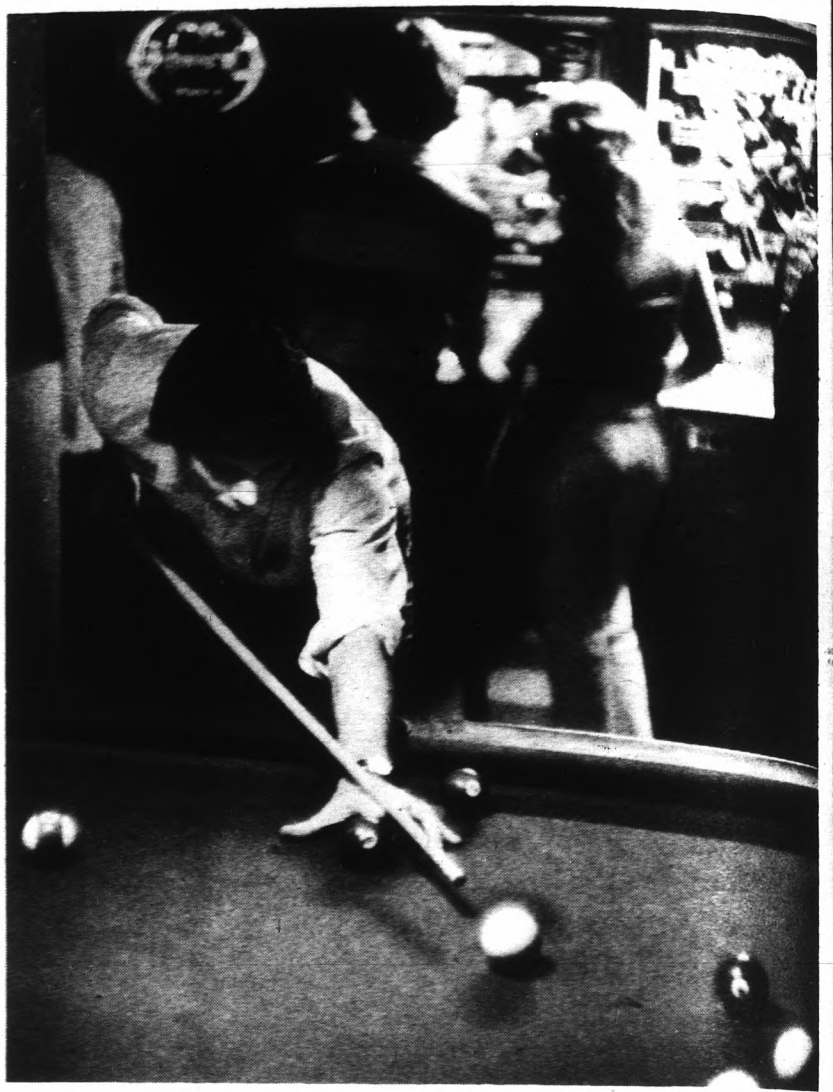
This place with a past will close early in the summer for a year of remodeling. It will emerge with a brand-new character. The price for dinner upstairs, projected at about $20, will probably keep the present clientele away.

But Jay Yinger, the manager of Andalou and future manager of the chalet, promised that the downstairs bar area will remain accessible to everyone. He plans a European-style cafe offering espresso, salads and sandwiches.

"I used to surf out there at the beach

—continued on page 3

The Beach Chalet, built in 1925, awaits renovation.



Photos by Tom Levy

Chalet patrons, above, enjoy pool and pinball; Depression-era WPA murals adorn walls, below.

Pulling the ground from under us

by Jenny Abbe

America's purple mountains' majesty is on the auction block.

President Reagan's massive program of budget cuts has inspired a flurry of executive orders from his new cabinet members. Not the least fervent of this turgid group is the West's own James Watt, the new Interior Department secretary, now firmly entrenched in his role as administrator of public lands.

Just how Watt plans to attack his job bears examination. At a recent meeting with reporters, he said, "Some of the areas in the National Park System are not significant enough to deserve national protection."

He blithely included, as unworthy of his agency's tender loving care, San Francisco's Julius Kahn Playground, sandwiched between the Presidio grounds — which are part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area — and exclusive Pacific Heights.

"The city of San Francisco dumped a playground on us," the secretary declared. "It was a shrewd move on their part, but how we got conned into it I'll never know."

Watt's ignorance is easily explained; he was wrong. The playground is managed and maintained by the city with no federal assistance, as Watt himself later conceded.

But even if it were under federal protection, the playground would be but a sandbox on the vast landscape of national recreation areas. That Watt chose to make a federal case out of it suggests a belligerent tendency toward overkill, and his ignorance diminishes his claim that other cities have similarly pawned off city parks and playgrounds on the Park service.

Watt continues to insist, however, that only areas of truly national significance — a phrase eerily reminiscent of Reagan's vow to the "truly needy" — should be the responsibility of the federal government.

Shortly after his news conference, Watt announced the end of new acquisitions of federal park land and proposed the termination of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, which administers the Urban Parks Program.

Jim Mills, assistant regional director of the agency whose future is obscured by Watt's long shadow, faces the prospect of his agency's demise calmly. The Heritage program, he said, would be "abolished as a separate entity" only, with much of its agenda taken over by the National Park Service.

But he expressed concern over the future of grants awarded under his agency's Urban Parks Program. Watt's pink slip could spell the end of federal grants for the purchase of new parks in urban areas and for the rehabilitation of old ones.

Although San Francisco was a loser in this year's competition for federal park funds, the city has benefited from the program in the past. Federal money has helped pay for such projects as the rehabilitation of the Mission Pool and Playground and the establishment of an outreach program geared toward recreation for the handicapped.

The city of Oakland was awarded with grants this year to patch up several ballfields that Mills described as "not only chewed up, but hazardous to your health." But the actual disbursement of those funds is now threatened.

One critic of Watt's tightfisted stance is Democratic Rep. John Burton of San Francisco, who wrote the bill creating the Urban Parks Program. In an era of energy conservation, Burton said, "it defies all reason and logic" to oppose national parks for urban areas, thus forcing people to travel considerable distances for recreation.

On closer examination, however, there is a certain mercenary logic to Watt's position. The American West's vast expanse of stony soil, which spawned pioneers unafraid of being humbled by its grandeur, is now in the hands of a man with his own deep appreciation of the value of those hallowed lands. But for Watt, that value is measured in dollars and cents.

Harsh weather and rough and rocky hillsides, which once proved powerful impediments to the progress of early American pioneers, offer little resistance to the corporate purveyors of non-renewable energy sources such as oil. And Watt is not about to exercise his power to impede the progress of these energy rustlers.

In fact, Watt's affiliation with the Mountain States Legal Foundation, of which he was president until his nomination by Reagan, underscores in no uncertain terms his dedication to what Ed Murphy of the Sierra Club called the "energy industry party line."

Watt plans "to lease every parcel that can be leased" to increase oil, gas and coal production.

The foundation, a tax-exempt, non-profit corporation funded heavily by large developers, describes itself in fund-raising literature as "an organization dedicated to legal action to help combat excessive bureaucratic regulation and the stifling economic effects resulting from the actions of extreme environmentalist groups and no-growth advocates."

Reagan has instructed Watt to take whatever steps are necessary to increase oil, gas and coal production from federal holdings. In response, Watt has announced his intention "to lease every parcel that can be leased in the public interest."

An avowed born-again Christian, Watt is also, according to the Sierra Club's Murphy, "something of a literal translationist." Watt's interpretation of the biblical passage which suggests man's dominion over the earth, Murphy said, is this: "Wherever there are resources we can use, it is our moral responsibility to go and extricate them from the land."

"It's a religious, moral crusade on his part," Murphy said. "It's not only something he is economically and professionally committed to, but something he is religiously committed to as well."

Watt recently reversed a decision made by former Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus that excluded four environmentally sensitive areas off the Northern California coast from a sale of oil and gas leases scheduled for May.

The areas which, under Watt's new policy, would be made available for exploration are the Humboldt Basin near Eureka, the Point Arena Basin off the Mendocino coast, the Bodega Basin opposite Sonoma and the Santa Cruz Basin.

Last week, a group of California congressmen met with Watt to protest his action. Rep. Tom Lantos, a Democrat from San Mateo, reminded him that Andrus' decision to protect the tracts from exploration was based on "lengthy, careful, scientific evaluation."

Even Don Clausen, a Crescent City Republican usually at odds with environmentalists — and who, with Democratic Rep. Leon Panetta of Monterey, organized the meeting — criticized the move. Clausen and Panetta said the areas in question represent only enough oil to supply the country for a few days. This, they told Watt, does not justify the risk to the tourist and fishing industries.

Murphy, of the Sierra Club, called Watt's reversal an "ill-advised move both environmentally and politically for the administration. The economic gains of drilling more oil, or currying the oil companies favor by acting in such a way, are minimal compared to the wrath he's going to incur from a large constituency in a very important state.

"When we're talking about clear air, clean water and toxic waste, we're talking about creating a planet that's livable for our children's children."

by J. Abbe

Overkill at Julius Kahn Playground.

Beach Chalet

—continued from page 2

myself," Yinger said. "People who go to the beach should be able to come up for a cup of coffee or a beer."

In late 1979, the supervisors accepted bids on the chalet, saying they would award the lease to "the highest responsible bidder." Yinger, architect Seth Curlin and business manager Guy Wolfing, officers of Restoration Associates, offered the lowest of five bids.

Of the three bids the supervisors considered, the highest was from Studio West disco owner Frank Cashman, who offered $1,450,000. He was busted shortly after tendering the offer for alleged drug dealing in Studio West.

Al Ries, owner of Marshall Tavern, offered $525,000. But Restoration Associates' architectural plans impressed the supervisors enough to compensate for the $100,000 less they offered. Only Lee Dolson voted against granting them the lease. Restoration Associates has guaranteed the city 5 to 8 percent of its annual gross receipts from the restaurant and bar business or $75,000, whichever is greater.

Yinger vowed he wouldn't turn the chalet into another Pier 39. "We're in this for the glory, not the money," he said.

"I think it's an awesome responsibility to run a place that will undoubtedly become an internationally known restaurant. It's a matter of integrity and quality. We're artists."

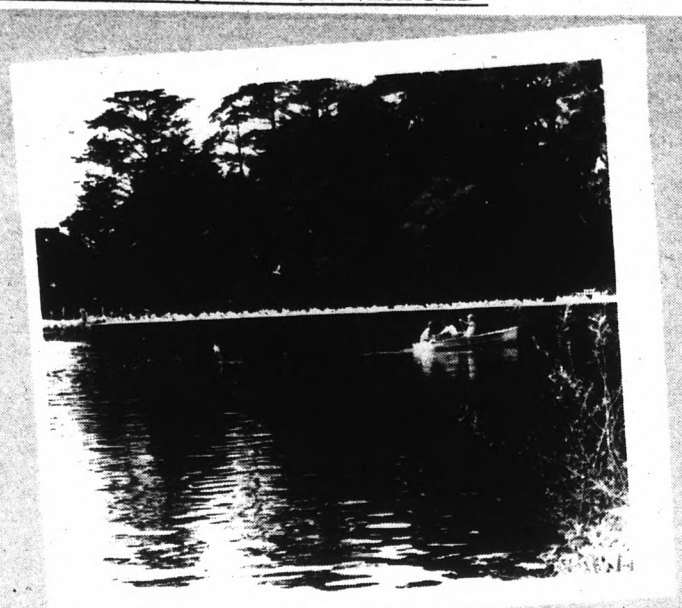
The veterans are not taking the news well. They saved the chalet from destruction when city officials planned to close and demolish it in the '40s.

William Arthur O'Reilly McCarthy, chauffeur to seven mayors and a member of the VFW post, told then-mayor Elmer Robinson that the VFW needed a place for its meetings and suggested the chalet. Up until Proposition 13, the veterans paid $50 a month rent. It was then raised to $500 a month.

Some bar regulars are bitter about the impending conversion. "It's terrible," said artist Margaret Wall. "This is a good place to hang out and relax. There's only one VFW bar. I hate all those slick places."

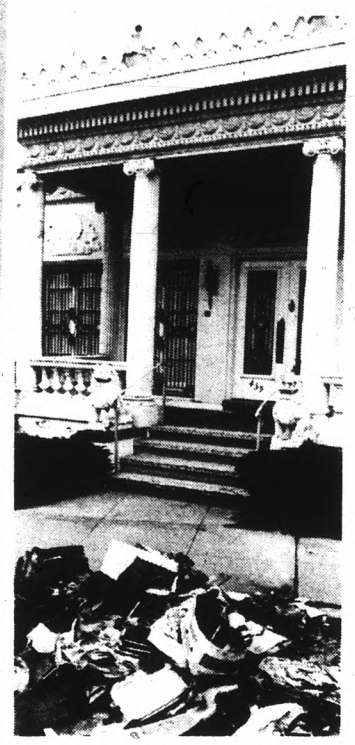
But Yinger tries to assure people that the place will remain warm and casual, although it will become more exciting, with jazz and big band entertainment proposed.

"It's going to be for locals, not for the Gray Line tour people," he said. "We want the place to be an extension of people's living rooms and kitchens. We want people to be comfortable there."



There's lots of lakes here!

Hi Folks! Here I am again!



Garbage

—continued from page 1

ger of urban angst, added, it seems, so you can write your friends that you have drunk of the city.

We tooled our late-model-orange-Honda-Civic-with-an-FM-radio — the kind a visitor might get from Hertz at the airport — away from SF State, up tree-lined Sunset Boulevard into tree-lined Golden Gate Park. We motored down tree-lined Dolores Street, and up and around through the tree-lined Presidio. From there we headed west through tree-lined Lincoln Park, south down the Great Highway and back around tree-lined Lake Merced. A veritable urban jungle.

To help travelers navigate this maze of foliage are some 200 blue-and-white signs — our original intention to count them all was abandoned mid-tour as overly ambitious — the design of which, according to the Visitors Bureau's Henry, was the result of a contest.

Thanks to the Department of Public Works, which is charged with replacing them as needed, and to the Visitors Bureau, which monitors the route yearly, the great majority of the road signs appear to be intact, and pointing in the right directions.

But enough of them have been removed, defaced, turned around, obscured by trees or otherwise rendered useless that the inexperienced Scenic Driver runs the ever-present risk of venturing into proscribed territory.

For this reason, wise travelers will attempt the drive in groups of three — one to follow the signs, one to check the map, and one to tell the other two what they're missing.

Wise travelers also will park their cars occasionally and wander around on foot. Aside from helping to prevent hemorrhoids, this is the key to the spiritual aspect of the 49-Mile Scenic Drive.

You can get out in Golden Gate Park, for instance, and relate to a buffalo, or to a rooster who seems to believe he's a buffalo. You can stop at Mission Dolores where, for 50 cents, you can commune at leisure with history. You can roam around Fort Point, under the Golden Gate Bridge, or climb to the top and gaze out over the Marin headlands.

Or you can enter the Giant Camera, a garage-sized replica of Leonardo da Vinci's Camera Obscura, in the shadow of the Cliff House at Point Lobos.

Here, to the accompaniment of a musical soundtrack that can only be described as pacific, you watch images of Land's End projected onto a horizontal screen, like a dinner table, in the center of the darkened room. As you see the seals play on the rocks only yards outside the Camera's walls, or watch the seagulls fly patterns across the screen, you get the unshakable feeling that you're looking at a giant, moving, living postcard.

It's real life, framed and set to music. As you pay your four bits, a man tells you cheerfully to "stay as long as you like." With the right inducement — a few tokes taken at the beach, say — you might well decide to stay all day.

This, then , is in the nature of a warning: if you're on a tight schedule, stay in your car. Exploring beyond the programmed experience designated by the 49-Mile Scenic Drive can lead to sensations of euphoria, and make you late for dinner.

According to a cab driver at Diamond, the entire route should take between three and four hours to complete. We did it in 14.

A statue

Furry denizens of GG Park

Capturing that special moment

Snapshots by J. Abbe

Rally for 16 on death row

by Phil Reser

What could be the largest civilian death penalty case in the history of the United States was the focus of a rally of about 50 people Saturday at the State Building in San Francisco.

The Pontiac Brothers are 16 black men facing the death penalty on charges of murdering three white guards in a July 1978 rebellion at Pontiac State Prison in Pontiac, Ill.

After six months of jury selection, the trial of 10 of these men started in Chicago a week ago.

According to the Chicago Defender, nine months after the prison rebellion, 17 black inmates, ranging in age from 20 to 33, were indicted on 255 counts of murder. Three of the men were also charged with conspiracy, in accordance with the state's theory that the rebellion was planned by black gangs.

"The case of the Pontiac 16 opens the doors to mass executions. It is 16 black inmates today, 16 black activists tomorrow, and 16 ordinary black people the next day," said defense attorney Chokwe Lumumba.

The defense team argues that "the investigation started and became shrouded in racism to a point where the integrity of the investigation is so skewed that no one will ever find out if these men are guilty or innocent."

At the San Francisco demonstration, which was one of eight held across the country, a spokesperson for the Committee to Free the Pontiac Brothers said, "The Brothers are being used as scapegoats in the state's attempt to find somebody they can blame for the rebellion.

"Immediately following the rebellion prison officials stated that, since conditions were so bad, they had been expecting a rebellion for over a year. Eight months later the prosecution in the trial came up with a gang theory to attempt to shift the blame off the prison system and onto the blacks and Latinos incarcerated there, to bias public opinion against the Brothers, and to obscure the fact that it was prison conditions that triggered the rebellion.

"The attempt to railroad the Pontiac Brothers to the electric chair is part of the rising tide of racist attacks on black people in the U.S. It cannot be separated from the legitimizing of the KKK, the deaths of black children in Atlanta and police murders.

A National Black Human Rights Coalition representative said, "Historically, the death penalty has been used to suppress black people and not for criminal justice."

She said the state goes after these cases but is unable or unwilling to "support us around the issues of police brutality, bad housing and unemployment in our communities."

At the time of the Pontiac rebellion, 80 to 90 percent of the inmate population was black. In Illinois, 70 percent of the prison population is black or Latino. Of those currently on Illinois death row, more than 60 percent are from minority groups. Of the 3,859 persons executed in the United States between 1930 and 1968, 55 percent were black, although blacks constitute only 12 percent of the population.

Speaking about the Pontiac 16 trial, another defense attorney, Michael Deutsch, said, "A rebellion is the natural consequence of years of inhumane treatment. They (prisoners) are treated with disrespect, with brutality; they have nothing to do; they have a sense of hopelessness, no one cares about them. These men are victims . . . they are victims of society, they are victims of poverty."

Execution of the Pontiac 16 is a clear possibility, according to their supporters and defense team members.

June 1982 at the latest

Canal, tax to be on ballot

by Andrew Maker

California voters will soon be able to decide whether or not they want to abolish the inheritance tax or continue construction on the Peripheral Canal.

The two measures will be voted on by June 1982 at the latest, or earlier if a special election is called by Governor Jerry Brown.

Both measures were written by David E. Miller, a San Francisco attorney, who became interested in the inheritance tax laws because of his experience as a real estate planner.

The inheritance tax is imposed when assets are passed to an individual after the death of another.

The Peripheral Canal, which Miller also opposes, is a proposed 43-mile-long, 400-foot-wide canal that would cost $23 billion and send water from northern to sourthern California.

"I saw enough situations where a surviving spouse had to sell a home, farm, or business because of the inheritance tax. It works fine for the state but not for private citizens," said Miller.

The State wants a chunk of cash from heirs ranging from three to 24 percent. If the heir does not have the cash, assets have to be sold to raise it. If it is not raised, the state will seize property or valuables as payment.

Under the present law there are ways to get around the inheritance tax, but they have their drawbacks. Miller said one way makes it possible to cut federal estate taxes and state inheritance taxes in half. This method, however, can be used only by married people.

Miller is against the Peripheral Canal for several reasons, one being the cost. According to Miller the canal would cost the state as much as its entire budget for last year.

Another reason is a state Department of Water Resources report which said, according to Miller, that present water supplies are sufficient for the next 30 years.

Miller favors tax incentives and subsidies to help farmers install sophisticated sprinkler systems to help conserve water. According to a Rand Corporation Study, a 5 percent conservation effort would increase residential water supplies by 50 percent.

The campaign against the Peripheral Canal and the inheritance tax is different from some other campaigns because all money, work and materials come from individual citizens rather than large corporations.

Miller is confident he will win both of his battles because he has not met with much resistance so far, and because he only spent $16,500 to have the measures placed on the ballot.

"I'm not expecting that much more money and I don't feel it necessary to spend money on this particular campaign," Miller said.

"I think both are equally important," he said. "The Peripheral Canal results in a tremendous cost to the taxpayers of the state — $23 billion — whereas the inheritance tax amounts to a $250-million loss to the state. So, from an economic standpoint the canal has more significance, but as a matter of morality, I think it is unfair to tax somebody because they die," he said.

New try for clean water

EPA plans nationwide public works

by Stanton Puck

Finding that the nation's lakes, streams and rivers are simply not as clean as hoped for by this time, the federal Office of Water and Waste Management, under the direction of the Environmental Protection Agency, is trying to draft a new and more comprehensive strategy for waste water treatment.

Titled the 1990 Strategy of the Constructive Grants Program, the new plan's target date is 1990, and following the trend of reduced federal jurisdiction, it will delegate more authority to the states. The EPA will become the overseer rather than directly planning and carrying out the various projects.

In addition, the program will streamline the process by which federal dollars are allocated to local organizations to make it faster and more flexible. The EPA will also closely monitor the state's progress on projects, and may suspend a state's Construction Grants Program for poor performances.

EPA officials are acutely aware that their plans, like so many domestic programs, are in a shaky position, since no one is sure how the Reagan administration's proposed budget cuts will affect them.

The original Construction Grants Program was developed from legislation enacted by Congress in 1972 to protect public waters from the effects of sewage and other waste. The legislation, the Clean Water Act, set guidelines for the amount of pollutants industries could discharge into waterways.

Critics of the program say it has not worked because of administrative problems, project delays and high costs. The EPA conducted its own review of the program and agreed with many of the charges. This is why it wants to turn some control over to the states.

Another serious problem is that many sewage treatment facilities in the United States discharge more waste water than allowed by their permits. It is estimated that 30 to 50 percent of the plants are guilty of this. The 1990 strategy sets as a specific goal the reduction of serious permit noncompliance to less than 5 percent.

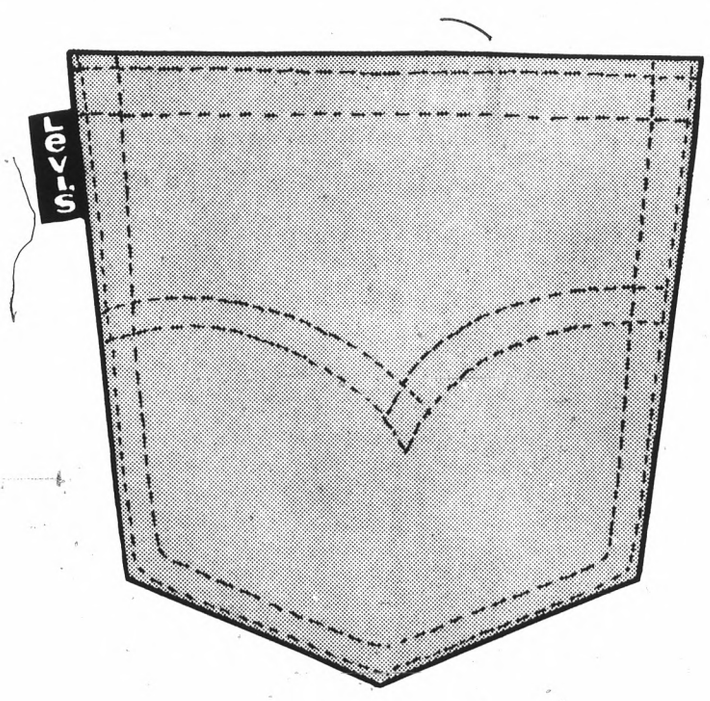
While the program's specific proposals may have to be tailored to fit uncertain budget allocations, the EPA has outlined its goals. They must wait to see what funds the new administration will provide.

The program is the largest environmental public works effort in the nation's history, and almost every section of the country is affected. It has been, and will continue to be a major part of the EPA's activities. Approximately $3 to $4 billion per year, or two-thirds of the EPA's total budget, has gone to the program since 1972.

Although the program's ideal is to completely eliminate the discharge of pollutants into waterways, officials are aware this is not financially feasible. The strategy hopes instead to use the best waste treatment technology possible under the circumstances.

The 1990 strategy is still being drafted and cannot become final until the new administration and Congress have their say on the budget. The EPA is not including any specific recommendations on funding in its draft.

LEVI'S FOR LESS



Levi 501's $16

38 & 40 lengths $17

HEADLINES

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When you just got a "D" and a BLT...

It's only a grade.
With a little luck (and maybe a tutor)
you might even pass the class. In the meantime,
do something right. Raise that sinking feeling with a sandwich
and a cold glass of milk.
Milk's the right answer to any food.
So go ahead and reward yourself.
Good ol' milk never fails.
But of course you know that.

there's nothing like something with Milk.

This seal is your assurance of a real dairy food. REAL

Students with writing troubles

— from page 1

Ellen, who spent three semesters at the center, agreed. "It's too impersonal. Nobody cares. They don't want you to learn anything. It's just there for looks."

Greg said that for someone who didn't "have the basics" the information was confusing and that since the program relies on mechanical learning tools there was no one to answer questions.

The Tyler Reading Lab in the HLL Building, run by the English Department, tutors 600 to 700 students a semester, according to director Trudy Laney.

Ellen enrolled in that program for a semester but said she didn't learn anything.

"I felt like I was getting stuff crammed down my throat, and I didn't feel like I could ask questions," she said. "I was at a really basic level, and it was too frustrating for them to deal with me.

"Sometimes my tutor would show up late and want to leave early. We'd waste a lot of time. It was a job; they just wanted to get paid."

Greg, who is currently enrolled in English 400 after failing it three times, is frustrated with the tutoring center but still attends.

Though the failure of various tutoring programs here to teach students such as Ellen and Greg should indicate that something is amiss, the teaching philosophy behind the programs has not changed.

Steve Lindenmayer, a tutor at the Tyler Lab, explained that he tried to teach students "to think in a different way when writing."

"The most pervasive basic problem students inexperienced with writing have is that they write what they would say when talking," said composition program director Robinson. "There is the same kind of organization they would get if they were standing on a street corner, with spoken dialects and poor sentence structure."

An ex-SF State English professor who asked not to be named disputed the effectiveness of this approach to teaching.

"If they tried to teach people how to speak the way they try to teach people how to write we'd never learn to talk," he said. "Students are being crippled by being made to follow a bunch of rules and regulations that don't have anything to do with good writing."

Instead of telling people how stupid they are, he said professors should emphasize that the purpose of writing is communication.

"They should help students discover what they already have to communicate," he said.

"You have to discover the strengths in the students' writing. Some people have interesting senses of humor. Others have a good ear for dialogue. Others see bizarre relationships between different things. All are valuable and can be built on.

"If you first get students to understand their strengths, then it's easy to make a list of their errors and eliminate them one by one. Usually students don't make a lot of mistakes; they just make the same ones over and over.

"Writing should be interesting and enjoyable, something you can feel creative about."

For many students, it is just the opposite. Greg said he has to force himself to sit down to write. And once he has written something, he doesn't want to see it again.

"If I put too much work into it and I still get an 'F,' I don't feel good," he explained.

Gail, who also wants help with her writing, has taken five lower division English courses. In four of them, she said, the teachers ranged from mediocre to downright mean.

"He (an English 107 teacher) would make you feel like shit," she said. "He was so intelligent that he was stupid. There were eight people in the class and only one finished. He made us feel really dumb."

Greg said he feels the administration would like to prevent people like him from attending SF State.

"It looks like a bad sore, someone taking it (English 400) over and over and not passing, so they want to get rid of it," he said.

Even students with writing difficulties are more educated than a large proportion of the total population, Greg said. Indeed, a 1975 Adult Performance Level test indicated that 57 million Americans lack such survival skills as the ability to write checks, address envelopes and count change.

"A large number of unemployed people can't read and can't get jobs because they are competing with people who can," Greg said.

For those SF State students who have difficulty reading or writing, it is a frustrating, shameful and humiliating secret.

"I don't like taking phone calls for people," Greg said. "When I take messages I have to show I can't write."

NEXT WEEK: Phoenix takes an inside look at JEPET.

DPS arrests two youths in burglary

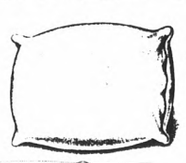
Two juveniles were arrested and booked on suspicion of robbery Friday at SF State.

Two boys, aged 14 and 16, were stopped and questioned by campus police officer Bruce Lowe for roaming the humanities building hallways. During the questioning, a guest lecturer for an international relations class, Jon Colias, approached Lowe and said that he was missing two watches and a passport.

One of the boys pulled a watch from his pocket and said he found it in a bathroom sink. The boy then gave Lowe the passport and other watch.

The two boys were taken to San Francisco Juvenile Hall, where one of the boys allegedly admitted removing the items from a satchel. Both boys are being held in Juvenile Hall.

ANNOUNCING THE END OF SKYWAY ROBBERY.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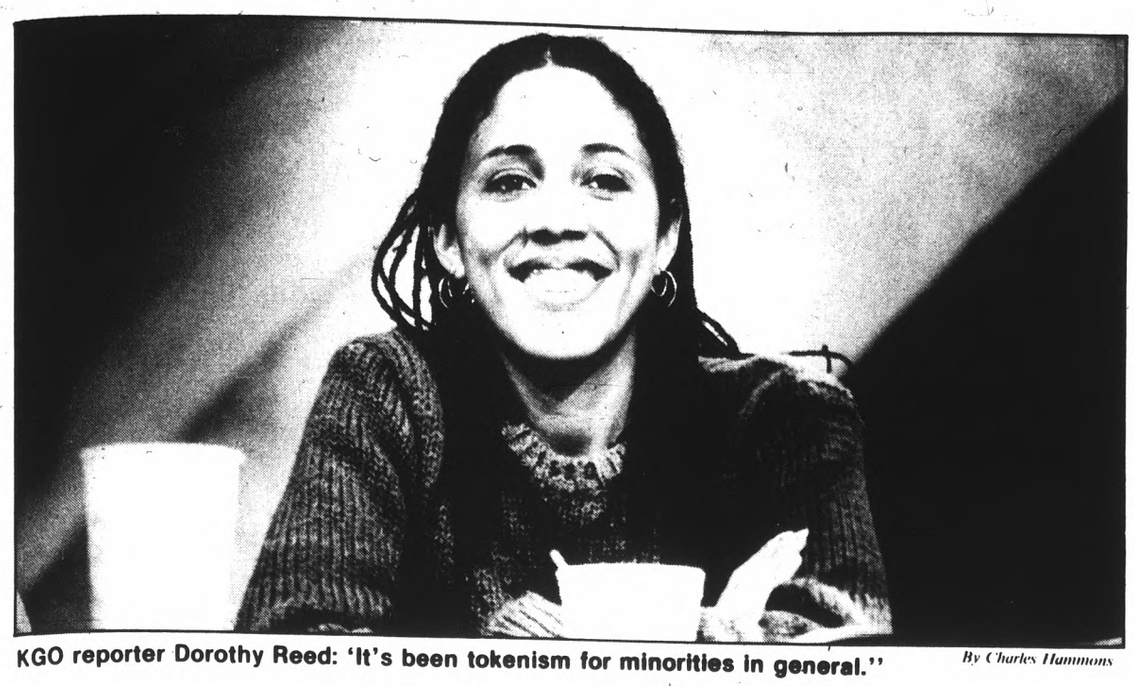


KGO reporter Dorothy Reed: 'It's been tokenism for minorities in general.'' By Charles Hammons

Bad times for women predicted

by Lisa Swenarski

The computer response to women's rights under the Reagan administration reads, "Your future has been canceled," according to Betina Apthecker, a member of the Women's Studies Department at U.C. Santa Cruz.

Apthecker joined KGO reporter Dorothy Reed, free-lance writer Paula Gunn Allen and SF State ethnic studies teacher Phoebe Orozco in a panel discussion on "The Future of Women's Rights Under the New Administration," the culmination of Women's Week, sponsored by the SF State Women's Center. Less than 50 people showed up for the spirited discussion, held in the Barbary Coast.

"No past administration has worked for women," Apthecker said. "It's always been a pittance and the new administration has cut the pittance."

"It's been tokenism for minorities in general," Reed added. "There have been some fine pieces of legislation written but by the time it gets down to Congress, it's written down so that it's ineffective."

Sporting the cornrow hairstyle, minus the beads, that got her temporarily suspended from KGO last month, Reed said women are especially concerned about the working atmosphere.

"They want the workplace to be flexible for the needs of women, needs that men don't have.

"Women will not only have to be concerned about working under the new administration these next four years, but also about the Equal Rights Amendment and the pro-life amendment, and we know how Reagan stands on them."

"Most anything that affects women will affect the Latino community because we are poor and powerless," Orozco said.

With that, the spirited discussion strayed to minorities in general under the new administration and to other topics as well.

"Now the CIA will be able to spy on 'domestic subversives' and we're most of the domestics," Orozco said.

Allen, former director of Native American Studies at SF State, was not only concerned about the "reinstitutionalization of CIA activity" but also the "reintroduction of the House Un-American Activities Committee."

"I keep watching the calendar go backward," she said. "Right now we're in 1850. The Ayatollah is looking incredibly progressive. And I don't know if Reagan is a monster or a nitwit."

Apthecker said another Reagan move, the increase in military spending, will lead to slashes in social programs, which women in particular depend on for survival.

"The men in Washington are very dangerous and have a lot of power, but they're dealing with a system of deep crisis. They have power but not strength. Women have a different kind of energy and strength which is more than anything they've got there."

The four panelists were especially concerned about the role of the press in their quest for public attention.

"In the '60s, demonstrations and major actions got a lot of press coverage," Apthecker said. "Now there is not much coverage of actions taken by women, workers, the poor and other minority groups."

"We have to read the media very carefully," Orozco said. "We have to ask what, why and how things are being said and then weigh the truth of our media."

Reed suggested working to make changes in the press coverage now before Reagan dismantles the Federal Trade Commission.

"Journalists are supposed to be objective though we all have biases," Reed said. "You have people making the decisions and in the news business the top decisions are made by white males."

Reed said the process of bringing minorities into television and other industries has caused minorities to compete among themselves.

"First they brought in blacks and they put us in the most visible positions. Then came minorities in general who had to compete for the same amount of positions that were originally for blacks. The piece of the pie remained the same, so blacks, Latinos and Asians had to compete with each other. We are all pawns in their game."

IUD suit blames the string

by Stuart Gordon

The unique design of the controversial intrauterine device (IUD) called the Dalkon Shield may account for the high risk of pelvic infection to its users, according to testimony in the lawsuit of Janice Pugh, a former SF State student, against the IUD's manufacturer.

Doctor Daniel R. Mishell Jr., medical director of Women's Hospital in Los Angeles and chairman of the department of obstetrics and gynecology at the University of Southern California Medical Center, testified last week in San Francisco Superior Court that "a reasonable cause" for "the greater number and severity of infections in women with Dalkon Shields in place" is the IUD's unique multifilament tailstring. Other IUDs on the market have monofilament tailstrings, he said.

Mishell cited a 1975 study he conducted that concluded that 11 percent of the Dalkon Shields examined had "cracks in the sheath" of the tailstring while still in the manufacturer's sterile package.

This would seem to indicate an even greated probability of break in the sheath when the shield is in the human body, Mishell testified. These breaks would provide bacteria which normally inhabit the vagina with an entry to the normally sterile uterus, increasing the risk of chronic pelvic infection, he said.

"I think that's a good explanation" for why women using the shield run a higher risk of getting chronic pelvic infection than those who use other types of IUDs, Mishell testified..

Mishell was called to testify in the five-week-old trial by Pugh's attorneys. Pugh, who received a master's degree in special education from SF State in 1978, must prove that the Dalkon Shield caused the uterine infection that two years ago forced her to undergo a hysterectomy — the removal of her uterus.

Mishell said the Dalkon Shield was one of the most extensively used IUDs before it was taken off the market in 1974. Women who had the shield inserted before it was taken off the market are still coming into the clinic at Women's Hospital with IUD-related problems, he said.

Sandy Devencenzi, a women's services nurse at the SF State Student Health Service, said there have been about two or three women who have had Dalkon Shields removed at the health service in the last three years.

"Most women who had left the shield in place, even after it was taken off the market, did so because they either had no problem with it or didn't even know which IUD has been inserted until they had it taken out," she said.

The health service removes an average of 20 IUDs a year but is not licensed to insert them.

Since the controversy over the Dalkon Shield arose in 1974, the A.H. Robins Co., makers of the shield, has insisted that medical evidence for the connection between their device and pelvic infection — as well as 17 deaths blamed on the device — is dubious.

A spokeswoman for the Richmond, Va. company said there are about 800 lawsuits pending against the company. She refused to comment on the Pugh lawsuit.

Under questioning by Pugh's attorney, John Davids, Mishell alluded to his and other medical studies which indicate that women using the Dalkon Shield are more susceptible to chronic pelvic infection than women using other IUDs.

The insertion of any IUD, Mishell said, results in a certain degree of infection by pushing bacteria from the vagina into the uterus. Natural body defenses usually destroy such minor uterine infections in about a month. Rarely will there be a resurgence after the initial infection, he said.

But Mishell testified that in his opinion the Dalkon Shield differs from other IUDs because the multifilament tailstring allows bacteria from the vagina to continually migrate into the uterus through breaks in the string's sheath. This continual influx of bacteria can overwhelm the body's defenses and lead to severe chronic infection, he said.

Under questioning by defense attorney Peter Sibley, Mishell acknowledged that the connection between the Dalkon Shield and severe pelvic infection is based on his clinical impression — his accumulated medical experience — rather than conclusive scientific evidence.

However, Mishell said, as a rule "scientific facts do correlate with clinical impressions."

While there are no scientific studies definitely linking the design of the Dalkon Shield to increased disorders, there is enough evidence to justify postulating the existence of such a connection, Mishell concluded.

Defense attorneys have argued that the shield was not necessarily the cause of Pugh's pelvic disorder. They have tried to establish that with or without an IUD, Pugh was a "prime candidate" for pelvic infection because, as a sexually active woman between the ages of 25 and 30 who had never borne a child, she fit into the "high-risk" category for pelvic disorder set by physicians.

Lawyers on both sides expect the case to go to the jury today or tomorrow.

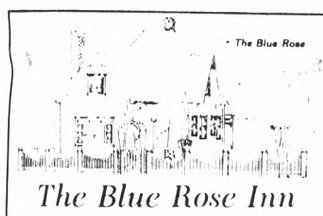
Dew hearing begins Monday

The university disciplinary hearing to consider charges brought against counseling professor Finis E. Dew is scheduled to begin Monday, March 23, at 9 a.m. in the Blakeslee Room of the Physical Sciences Building.

A faculty panel, composed of engineering Professor Jerome Fox, special education Professor Phillip Hatlen, and physical education Associate Professor Roberta Bennett, will hear testimony and evidence from both sides. The panel then will send its recommendations to SF State President Paul F. Romberg, who will make the final decision.

Bennett was a panel alternate until Tuesday, but has now replaced music Professor James Harris, who suddenly became ill. A new alternate will have to be chosen before the hearing begins.

The public hearing will be presided over by Leo Gallant, an administrative law judge.



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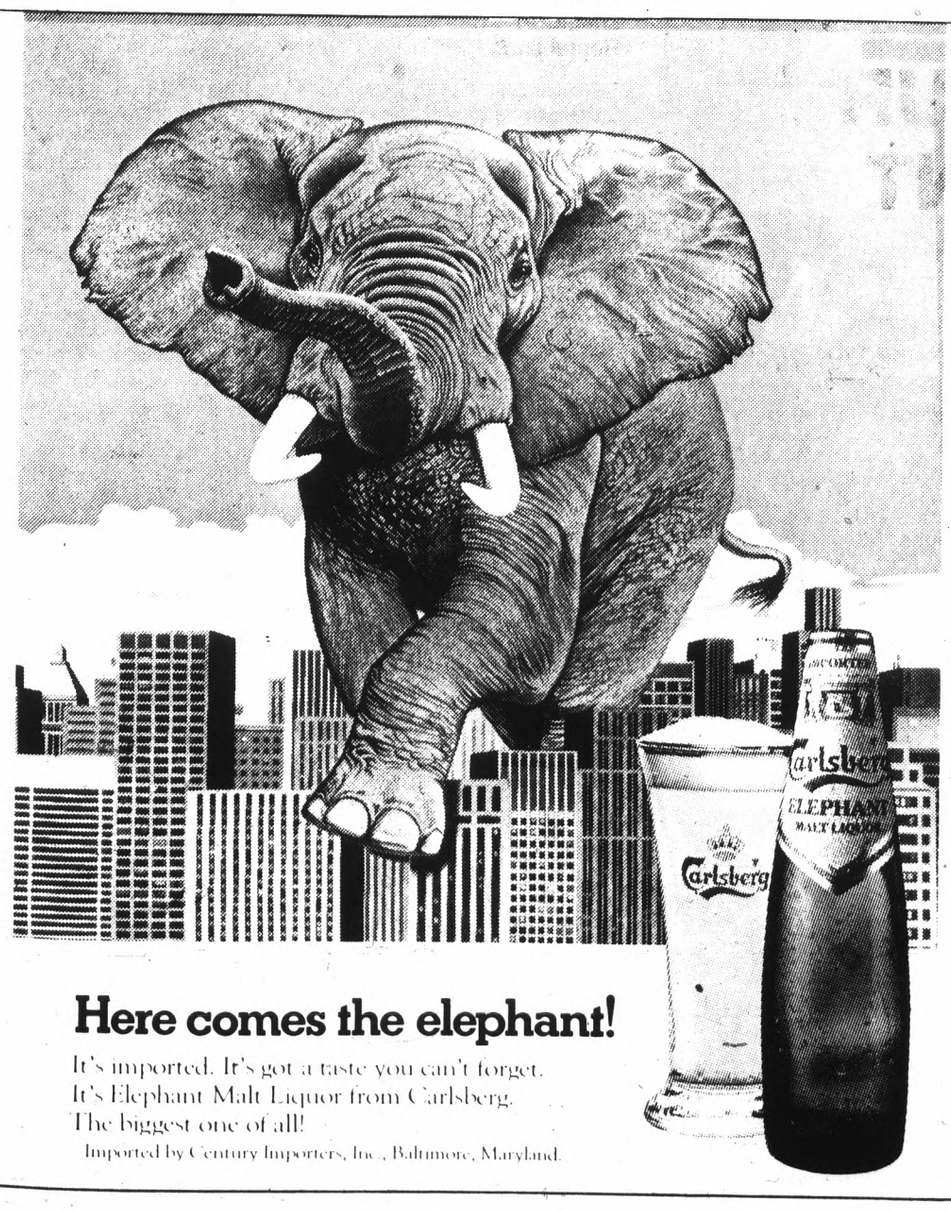

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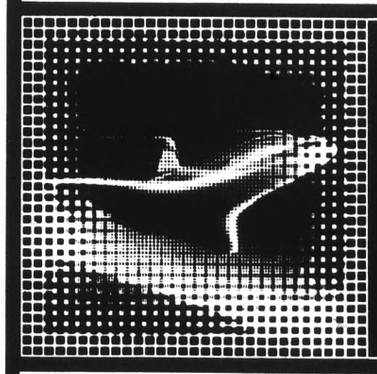

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Students seduced by splashy soaps

by Eldredge McCready, Jr.

They file in and quickly try to find a seat. Some bring their lunches and never look at the food as they put it in their mouths, their eyes transfixed by the drama unfolding before them. No, this isn't the Brown Bag Theatre, it's Pyramid I in the tower of the Student Union. The audience is SF State students getting what is for some of them a daily dose of soap operas.

Pyramid I is a spacious room. The patrons sit or lounge on pew-like sofas as they watch the television that looms above them at the front of the room. Those who can't find space on the sofas sit wherever they can: on the floor, or on the staircase at the back of the room which leads to the upper levels. The scene is analogous to a religious service, with the omnipotent television commanding undivided attention.

Soap operas have been around even longer than television. They evolved with the medium from black-and-white half-hour shows to hour-long color productions. Where once there were a few, there are now at least a dozen shows. Some have been canceled over the years, but some have withstood the test of time and have been on the air for more than a generation.

Most of the viewers in the tower are second-generation soap opera fans. Many began watching with their mothers or grandmothers and have continued the habit. The typical soap opera fan has a favorite but watches more than one show.

"I've been watching 'As the World Turns' since I was five years old," said Illona Rhodes. "I began watching them with my mother." Rhodes, a theater arts major, said she also watches soap operas at night, a habit she began back in the '60s when "Peyton Place" became the first nighttime soap opera. She now watches "Dallas," "Dynasty" and "Soap."

Julie Gutierrez, a political science major, began watching with her mother when she was 12 years old. "Most of the day soaps are more corny than those at night," she said.

Jeanne Huey, a broadcast communication arts major, is relatively new to the soaps. "I began watching last year during the summer. I didn't like them at first, but all my friends were watching them. They're interesting entertainment. Usually it's more exaggerated than real life, but it's fun to see what happens to all those people," Huey said.

A shout goes up from the audience in the tower. "Get your paws off her," Rhodes shouts, as on screen, dastardly Palmer Courtland of "All My Children" kisses Donna Tyler.

Soap opera fans exchange information and keep each other up to date about what's happening on their favorite stories. Sometimes, people cancel appointments or classes to catch an episode.

"I can't stay to watch 'General Hospital,' which is my favorite, because I have a one o'clock class. I was talking to a girlfriend on the bus the other day who hadn't seen it either, and she asked me to tell her what's been happening on the show," said Judith Chrismon.

"When I told her that Diana had been found dead in the bathroom, a man on the bus began to look at us very strange. I had to tell him we were discussing a story."

Most of the commercials shown during soap operas are geared toward housewives. Advertisements for sanitary pads, detergents, soap, aspirin and children's vitamins are prevalent. There are no Lite Beer commercials.

"Soaps are not just for housewives anymore," said Annick Deglymes, a pre-law student. "They're addicting. People who used to say they're silly now tell me what's happening on them. Soap operas have become chic."

Many men now watch soap operas, including sociology major Michael Lee, a fan for 10 years.

"I watch about five hours of soap operas a week. My favorite is 'General Hospital.' I think that they contain some of the best work on television. Surely they're better than most situation comedies, especially in comparison to the money spent on production," said Lee.

Rakesh Chabra, a business major, is another male fan, who explains his habit: "I began watching them with my aunt in Denver, while I was there on vacation." Rakesh is a big fan now and watches "Ryan's Hope," "All My Children," "One Life To Live," "Edge of Night," "Dallas" and "Soap."

Ken Franklin, an engineering major, has followed the soaps for 10 years.

By Rob Wertel

A growing number of students spend their lunch hour watching soap operas.

"I began watching them because I had to stay in the house when I was younger. I didn't watch them for about three years, but you can begin watching them again and pick up the story."

One Phoenix reporter said he watches them so he can keep his working mother up to date.

Many people think that watching soap operas is bad for you, but not those who watch them. Shirley Faulkner, a lyric theater major, defends watching the soaps, saying, "I watch them and that's it. I don't think that they reflect real life, because you don't see any poor people on them."

Soap operas have become as much a part of the American scene as baseball and football. They've also acquired a following overseas, as evidenced by the popularity of "Dallas" in England. The Queen Mother tried to con Larry Hagman, who plays J.R. in the seris, into telling her who the culptir was in the character's shooting. Hagman kept mum. A few die-hard fans, inconvenienced by work or school, buy radios with television bands so they can at least listen to their stories.

So whether it's who shot J.R. or who ran over J.D. of "As the World Turns," with a car, soap opera fans will stay tuned. If they can't watch it, they can buy "Soap Digest," a magazine about soaps, or read the weekly synopses that many metropolitan newspapers, such as the Oakland Tribune, now print. There are many ways to get the dirt on the soaps.

Rush hour in SU basement

No end to students' lunch-line blues

by S.F. Yee and Eldredge McCready, Jr.

The long lines of hungry SF State students begin to grow as the clock approaches high noon. Down in the Student Union sub-basement, a daily showdown of sorts is about to begin.

"I usually don't ever get the time to eat breakfast, so that's why after my three morning classes, I just gotta wait here," says Mitch, a sophomore accounting major.

"I'm starving and I just wish this fucking line would either move faster or get smaller," he said. Mitch was dead last, standing in a winding, 40-foot-line for a sandwich at The Delicatessen.

"Sometimes, those people back there really blow my order — I mean, 'Hey, I didn't order this'," said one woman. "And besides, sometimes I think they just work slow on purpose."

These are not uncommon sentiments for the several thousands of students who patronize the seven eating establishments in the Student Union every day.

Four of those seven restaurants, Fruity's, Far East Delight, The Delicatessen and the Pizza Boat, are located in the often crowded and noisy sub-basement of the Union.

There is, however, another side of the story.

"You just have to prepare yourself to be ready for a mad rush of people," said Rachel Nierenberg, a server and cashier at Far East Delight. Her shift, from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., includes the peak rush hours when Far East Delight gets many of its 1,000 daily customers.

"They're snotty," says another sub-basement restaurant employee, of a number of irritable students. "They figure that they're students so that they've got the world on top of them."

Two employees at The Delicatessen, operated by the Saga Corporation, said they "sometimes" liked their busy jobs of making deli-type sandwiches, and that they weren't bothered by long lines.

"No, we just ignore them," one said. Fruity's, the yogurt and frozen-dessert concession in the sub-basement, is not as busy as some of the others, but it does get its share of customers.

"It gets hectic," said employee Liane Darm. When it does, "you have to know what a Moo Juice is right away," she said, of one of the more than half-dozen frozen concoctions for sale.

"I get to meet a lot of people, it's a convenient job, and I just like it," said Darm. As with all the businesses, an employee fringe benefit includes the option to take home the day's leftovers.

One of the busiest restaurants in the sub-basement is the Pizza Boat.

"We usually have about five people working the rush hour," said Karim Tahir, day manager. Four people work the rest of the day. The Pizza Boat employs about 20 students who work shifts according to their class schedules.

According to pizza-maker and night manager Tom Lehner, sometimes things can "just get way out of hand" in the kitchen.

"It takes a few minutes to make the pizza, and then they (the customers) eat them faster than we can make it," said Lehner.

"We really enjoy talking and meeting all the people that we do, but sometimes I think that a lot of them don't realize that we're human too and we make mistakes," he said. "People can be real unreasonable."

The employees are paid "higher than minimum wage on the average," according to Tahir. He said that employees receive merit increases and a share of the tips.

The staff of the Pizza Boat is trying to decide whether to divide their accumulated tips, or buy a new tape player for listening pleasure while they work.

"Two out of our last four tip takes were stolen," said Tahir. Though he did not specify, he indicated that they may have been stolen by disgruntled past employees. He said Pizza Boat management was now holding on to the tips.

Paul Hui, owner of Far East Delight and a partner in the Pizza Boat, says that he tries to establish a "friendly" relationship with his employees rather than the standard, "boss-worker model, in order to make things easier for them.

"They have a lot of pressure from school already, and they don't need any more from the employers." Or for that matter, from the customers.

Former student attempts suicide

by Lynett Larranaga

A former SF State student jumped from the walkway that leads to and from the top floor of the campus parking garage on Tuesday.

Linda Salomon, 23, is in stable condition at Mission Emergency Hospital.

Salomon was enrolled at SF State this semester but withdrew shortly after the semester began, according to campus police.

Police Sgt. Nick Bennett of the Department of Public Safety, said "She stated that she attempted suicide because she no longer wants to be a problem to her mother."

Witnesses told police that she did not slip on the 40-foot-high walkway, nor was she pushed.

Two people witnessed the jump but both declined to make a statement, other than that no foul play was involved.

Campus police said Salomon landed on her feet. They speculated that she sustained injuries to her neck and back.

"It was a premeditated thing and it's being handled by the hospital as such," said Sgt. Duane Hadley.

"To the best of my knowledge, there have been no attempted suicides" on campus before this, said Robert House, dean of students.

The campus police, who called the ambulance, said Salomon jumped from the walkway around noon.

Union format debated by faculty

by Heidi Garfield

One pivotal issue has emerged from the year-long dispute between two unions competing to represent the California State University and Colleges professional employees in contract talks. The question now is whether the system's faculty and staff should bargain as a single unit or as four separate groups.

The Congress of Faculty Associations (CFA) maintains that the state university's system employees should be divided into units to accommodate different faculty interests. The United Professors of California (UPC) insist that splitting employees into units will weaken their political strength during bargaining negotiations.

CFA won a temporary victory last week when Hearing Officer Stuart Wilson, in a report to the Public Employment Relations Board, rejected UPC's single unit proposal and recommended that the system's 20,000 professional employees be divided into four groups:

*Tenure-track faculty, librarians, student affairs officers, department heads and counselors;

*Non-tenured faculty and coaches, including full-time temporary and part-time lecturers and athletic directors;

*Educational support professional staff including health care professionals, evaluation technicians and student affairs assistants;

*Campus physicians.

Although CFA calls Wilson's recommendations a victory, the union initially proposed a three-unit division composed of full-time academic employees, full-time educational support employees and part-time academic employees.

The UPC State Council denounced Wilson's recommendation and voted unanimously to file a rebuttal with the board by April 6.

Both unions claim a membership of 3,000 to 4,500 statewide, with a campus membership of 300 to 400. CFA is affiliated with the American Association of University Professors, the California Teachers Association and the California State Employees Association. UPC is affiliated with the AFL-CIO and the American Federation of Teachers.

Once the UPC files its rebuttal, the Chancellor's Office and CFA have 20 days to respond to the rebuttal. Then the final decision lies with the board. Both unions hope the decision comes in May so that they may begin collective bargaining negotiations before next fall.

UPC contends that unit factions will render faculty and staff members politically impotent against the administration.

"If you do a good job in bargaining," said English Professor Bernice Biggs, president of the local UPC chapter, "you consider and attend to the needs of all groups."

But CFA insists that the majority of faculty members supports Wilson's recommendation. Responding to UPC's assertion that separate groups would create dissension among the ranks, Chope said, "Rivarlry is what politics is all about. Interest groups get together and take their best shots."

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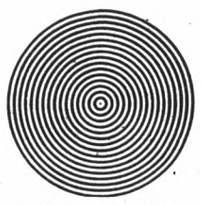

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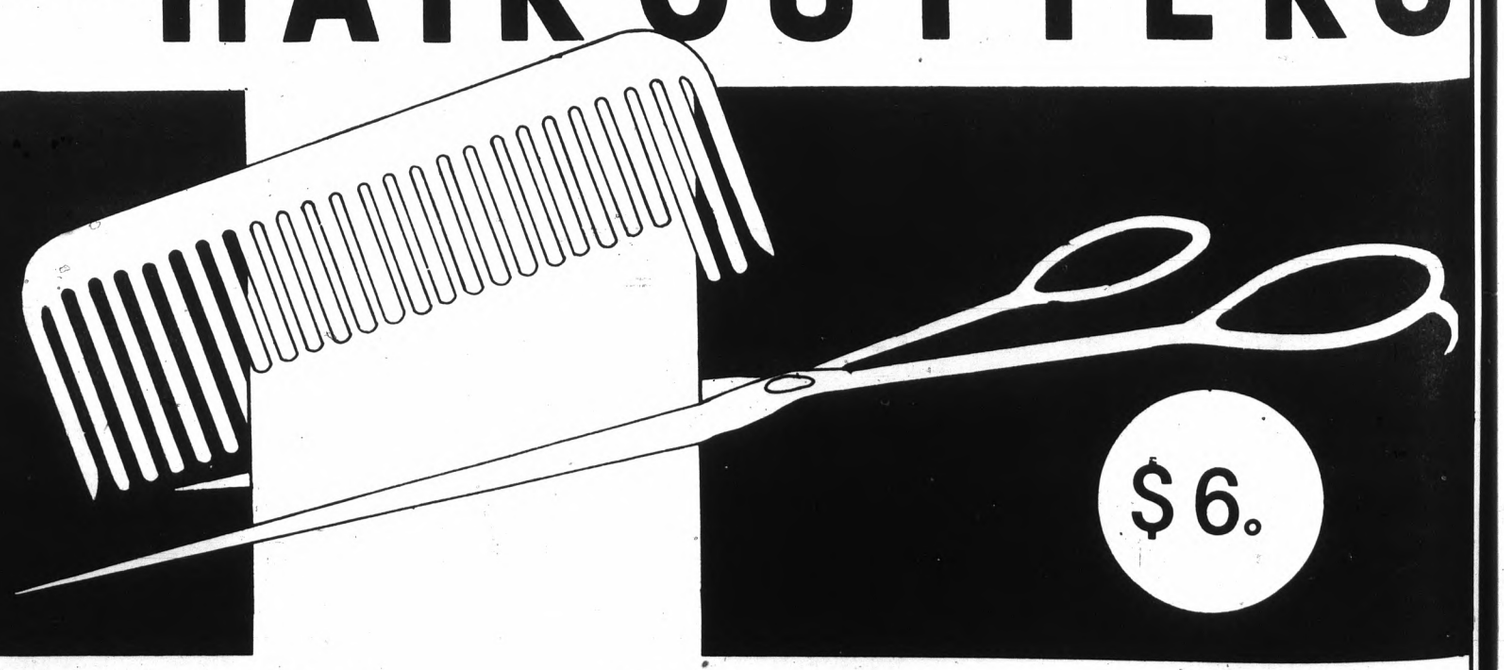

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Sports

Cagers advance to Texas

by Steve Tady

"Hey, San Francisco, remember the Alamo? You're going to Texas," yelled the UC Davis cheering section toward the end of the Gators' 74-59 loss to the Aggies in Chico last Saturday at the Region 8 playoffs.

SF State had to defeat Davis to gain the host position for one of four "satellite" tournaments that will determine the Division III champions, but the loss puts SF State in Texas tomorrow night tipping off against Tarleton State of Texas at 8 p.m. The Gators are still one of 16 teams eligible for the national title, but one loss and the season is over.

The Gators had thrashed Pomona-Pitzer College, 69-40, the night before to advance to the championship game. The same hustling, pressing, fast-breaking team that whipped Pomona did not appear for the showdown with UC Davis.

The Aggies had edged out the host Chico State Wildcats in a 53-52 thriller to gain the final, and it seemed the Gators would enjoy an advantage over the emotionally drained Davis team. Not so. Davis blitzed to a 12-0 lead and never looked back.

Carol Rische and Dara Enahoro combined to keep Davis ahead in the second half and stifled the Gator's comeback effort. Rische, a 5-foot-10-inch center from San Bruno, scored 16 points, mostly from the inside, and grabbed 10 rebounds. Enahoro, from San Francisco, scored 23 points and pulled down nine rebounds from her guard position.

Enahoro consistently broke down the Gator press with controlled dribbling and accurate passes. She said the Aggies learned how to break the press when they scouted SF State during the Pomona game.

Despite the early lead, the Gators courageously fought back to go ahead briefly at 21-20 on a turnaround jumper by forward Carmen Yates (18 points, 8 rebounds). Part of the comeback can be attributed to the fact that Nancy DeNardin was taken to the hospital with a dislocated shoulder she suffered while crashing to the floor early in the game with the Gators down by 10. The injury seemed to snap SF State out of the catatonic state which had gripped them in the early going. Air balls and turnovers were the trademarks until the Gators scored their first points on a Patty Harmon layup with almost six minutes gone.

Unfortunately, Yates' jumper resulted in the only time SF State led all night as Davis ran off six consecutive points and took a 26-21 lead into the locker room at halftime.

The second half belonged to the Aggies. After Harmon hit two free throws to make it 32-29, Davis went on an 11-2 tear that put the game out of reach. Enahoro completed a three-point play after she was fouled on a driving layup, and Rische hit two shots from point-blank range to highlight the streak.

Enahoro's backcourt mate, Theresa Cardinet, played well for Davis as the floor leader when the Gators were pressing and trying to come back. Freshman Marsha Wells was effective as a replacement for center Rische.

The Gators were cold from the outside, shooting only 34 percent compared with 44 percent for Davis. They were also outrebounded, 43-37.

Coach Emily Manwaring tried to explain the loss. "Obviously we didn't shoot well, and when we went to the man-to-man defense we started losing track of people underneath. This was apparent when we were trying to comeback because they were getting some easy baskets inside."

Another deciding factor was Davis' switch to a zone defense. They effectively clogged the middle, where center Kim Rickman and Yates have been able to operate freely most of the year.

On Friday, the Gators were led by Harmon and Yates as they combined for 35 points, 12 rebounds and six steals.

By Rob Werfel

Gator Carmen Yates drove past a Pomona-Pitzer opponent.

Leading by only two at halftime, SF State went on to outsocre the Pomona-Pitzer Sagehyens 43-16 in the second half.

The Gators forced 30 turnovers by applying constant pressure on the Sagehen backcourt. Harmon seemed to have her hands on every other pass.

Tomorrow night, the Gators will play seventh-ranked Tarleton State in Stephenville, Texas. The other tournament game matches Roanoke College of Virginia (21-5) and Wisconsin-Lacrosse (21-6).

Women's soccer: varsity in '82?

by Paula Abend

If there is one goal the SF State Women's Soccer Club wants to achieve, it's the attainment of varsity backing by the spring of 1982.

The club is hoping to play its fifth game this season at home on Saturday, but is facing one of the set-backs of non-varsity status: lack of guaranteed time on playing fields. The game, originally set for 2 p.m., is now tentatively scheduled for 3 or 4 p.m. since a track and field competition is planned for the same day.

Last weekend Chico's Wildcats booted the Gators 5-0, SF State's third loss this season.

But the enthusiasm that has characterized the club since it began three years ago remained intact.

Formed largely through the efforts of Patricia Poli and Ralph Sermento, its first coach, the Women's Soccer Club was organized in October 1979. It played its first game a month later, and by December of that year put in its proposal for varsity status.

Without varsity backing the club is left to its own devices to fund expenses like transportation, accommodations and uniforms. In addition, there is a continuing problem with field availability, and club members receive no college credit for the time they put into practice and competition.

Requiring only a field, players and a ball, soccer is one of the most inexpensive sports. Poli estimated it would take between $1,200 and $1,500 a year to fund the club.

Although the club now has about 20 members, Poli said that "we're just trying to hang in. Financially it's really hard."

The club's determination to survive without university funding is demonstrated by its numerous bake sales, raffles and other fund-raising events. Last semester it managed to scrape together enough for a trip to Pullman, Wash., so it could play in a tournament.

Sponsors are being sought for a four-hour "soccerthon" planned for mid-April.

Since the Gators, members of the California College Women's Soccer Conference, put in their bid for varsity status, four teams in their division followed suit: Humboldt, Hayward, Chico and Davis. Presently, Santa Clara is the only school in the Northern Division with a varsity team.

The club has the support of the School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation. "They've been very helpful," said Poli. And according to university Athletic Director Bill Partlow's office, the team will receive a Physical Education Department recommendation.

David Hardin, one of the club's three volunteer coaches, said it is important for Sf State to develop a women's soccer program, especially in the Bay Area where the sport is so popular. "The women's club has been the driving power" toward that end, he said.

The club welcomes new members at all skill levels. Those interested should contact one of the coaches in the training room, Gym 212, or see the announcement posted inside the Physical Education Building.

Swimmers 32nd in championships

Despite stellar performances by four team members, the SF State women's swim team finished 32nd at the Division III National Championships in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, last weekend.

Teresa Ferrari, Michele Kerr, Tammy Stuckert and Lisa Crowley, the Gators' 400-yard medley relay team, were awarded All-American status at the three-day event attended by 103 colleges. That places them among the 16 swimmers in this event nationwide.

Ferrari, who placed fifth overall, eclipsed the old mark of 1:03.05 in the 100-yard backstroke with a time of 1:02.03. She tied SF State records in the 50-yard and 200-yard backstrokes, placing 13th and seventh respectively.

Coach Bob Madrigal said he was pleased with the team's performance at the championship meet.

Spartans too tough

Gators to face Hayward in crucial series

by Steve Tady

After sweeping three games from Humboldt State over the weekend, the Gator baseball team traveled to San Jose's Municipal Stadium Tuesday and suffered its first shutout of the season at the hands of the San Jose State Spartans, 7-0. Unfortunately, the game was played under the lights.

SF State was hitting .315 going into the game. Coincidentally, it was the first night game for the Gators, as well as the first shutout thrown against them. Why the silent bats?

"There were some vision problems out there," said Coach Orin Freeman. "There were hitting problems and some dropped fly balls, but we should have been able to adjust," he added.

Mel Pampa went all the way for the San Jose State, striking out five and walking seven while allowing seven hits. He also was tagged for three long rockets by Gregg Ridenour that turned into great running catches instead of home runs, as they would have been at Maloney field. "We shelled Pampa the last time (A 6-6 tie on Feb. 24)," said Freeman.

The Gators committed four errors and left 14 men on base. "Every time we got men on base, we would hit a little pop-up. We did everything we had to do to lose," Freeman said.

The weekend series with Humboldt was a very important turning point for SF State. The three-game sweep brought its league record to 12-6. They are only two games behind first-place Sacramento State (14-4) because the Hornets lost one of three games to Hayward State last weekend. Chico State is tied with the Gators for the second.

On Saturday the Gator bats were still smoking as the team won a 15-7 rout. Kossick smashed a grand slam and Brickel hit a home run to go with his other hits as they combined for seven RBIs. Pranschke got the win.

Humboldt got relief in the last game of the series as the Gators scored just three runs. Unfortunately for the Lumberjacks, Butch Baccala was on the mound and threw a three-hitter raising his record to 3-4. His ERA in now 2.86 in conference play. When Baccala is on the mound, SF State never seems to score many runs.

When the Gators take the diamond this weekend, they will need to take at least two of three from Hayward. If they fall three or four games back, the precious playoff berth will probably elude them.

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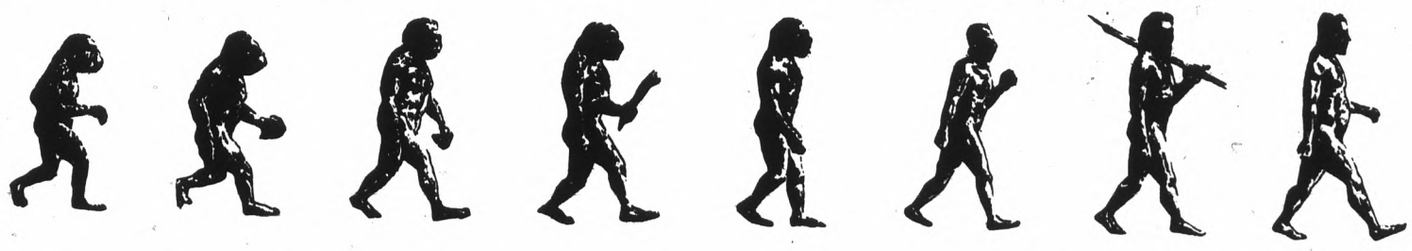

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Arts

Women abused in horror films

by Denise Moss

● The coy smile of a teen-age girl fills the movie screen as she reclines against the back doors of a customized van. Her host for the evening smiles back at her, reaches for her hand and makes the first approach of the evening. With a flurry of terror, the doors swing open and a glinting ax comes down . . . the girl's head hits the pavement.

● An attractive young woman, clad in the briefest of underthings, haughtily primps before a dormitory bathroom mirror. She believes she is alone as she does her little dance, running her fingers through her hair and pursing her lips into imaginary kisses. She approaches a shower stall and reaches in to turn on the water. A hand suddenly grabs her, and a knife plunges into her skin, again and again in close-up, until her screams fade.

These images of women as prey are all too familiar. They are the mainstays of the blood-and-guts films which began flooding the American cinema in 1978.

These movies include "Friday the 13th," "Road Games," "The Funhouse" and the latest monstrosity, "Maniac," which grossed twice as much in 10 days as the film "Tess" made in seven weeks.

Images of women as the stabbing bags for psychopathic men are not new to the screen. In Hitchcock's 1960 classic, "Psycho," and Brian de Palma's pale clone, "Dressed to Kill," we see independently minded women being brutally slashed by pathetic psychopaths, and we are forced to empathize with both the killers and the victims.

But in a movie like "Friday the 13th," the women lack character and are stereotyped, leading the audience to be either insensitive or resentful toward them.

In this new movie genre, the audience becomes the killer while the victim becomes a mere piece of hunted flesh.

Leonard Wolf, SF State professor of creative writing and English and author of numerous books on horror, including "The Complete Book of Terror," believes the thirst to see women mutilated or killed on film is an ageless aspect of human nature.

According to Wolf, there are two reasons why women are the preferable targets of violence in literature and films. One is the male fear of women, stemming from the fact that women are the "true perceivers of male sexual competency and potency."

The second reason is because women are the "repositories of life," making them more sacred, and thus far more exciting to kill. "You kill generations when you kill a woman," said Wolf. "What could be more exciting to a reader?"

Wolf can cite books and plays dealing with the butchering of women that date back to biblical times, but he says he believes the theme of women "deserving" a horrific end has become far more prevalent in the past few years.

"Contemporary filmmakers have found a profound hunger to see women punished, and they are playing on it," Wolf said.

"Everyone out there harbors the craving to see someone disemboweled. It's an atrocious fantasy. I defend atrocious fantasies, because we all have them.

"But there's a new era in film that says since you can think it, you can show it. These movies, in their elaborate technology, have completely divorced themselves from art. These movies are a pornography of terror. They are not scary, they are loathsome," said Wolf, a look of disgust and indignation crossing his face.

Margo Kasdan, SF State film instructor teaching Women in Thrillers this semester, says that violence against women in films goes back to the silent films of Lillian Gish. But there is a big difference in the new horror films, says Kasdan. Women in these movies are devoid of character and are but 'receptors of the deed," she said.

Where is this overt violence against women in these, and other more standard, films coming from?

"The truth of the matter is that women are victimized in society by realities. These movies just metaphorize that victimization," Kasdan said.

"Male fears are being displaced in these films. Men, for the most part, still write, produce and direct these films. Males get to enlarge their fantasies on the screen," Kasdan said. Fantasies not necessarily of violence, but of dominance.

"I don't think it's an accident," said Kasdan, "that these films are big in the wake of the ERA movement and at a time when women are gaining more control of formerly male positions and more sexual activity. These films promise women that if they are sexually active, they will be punished.

While these films are intended to gross out the audience, they also simply gross — millions. As of last year, "Friday the 13th" had made $40 million in two years.

Darlaine Gardetto, an SF State lecturer who teaches Women and Violence, sees more violence in today's culture generally.

"Everyone is searching for one simple explanation for the popularity of these films," said Gardetto. "There isn't just one explanation. It is most probably a reaction to the women's movement, a fascination with the experience of death and even a feeling of vicarious power in a changing society."

Kasdan agreed. "These films may be gratifying for people who feel helpless; for men in a society where they have no recourse," she said.

Wolf, Kasdan and Gardetto agreed that all films simultaneously reflect society's standards and set them.

Wolf couldn't say whether or not the displaying of "atrocious fantasies" acted as a catalyst for real murders. He does contend that recent graphic detail might instruct a psychotic male.

Kasdan believes that these films have definite repercussions. "If films like Annie Hall and Bonnie and Clyde can alter clothing styles so quickly, then these other films can certainly change people's activities," she said.

"We also have to remember that these films are geared for 16- and 17-year-olds. They are even more open to provocation. It's not just innocent fun anymore."

Though no clear correlation can be drawn, a recent UCLA study using Los Angeles area high school students showed that 54 percent of the boys believed forcing a woman to have sex was acceptable in certain instances. Forty-two percent of the girls agreed.

Kasdan sees films like "He Knows You Are Alone" or "When a Stranger Calls" as devastating to some young women.

"These films bring terror into women's everyday lives, into innocent situations like a prom, counseling at a summer camp or at home. What else can a 15-year-old girl do to earn money but to baby-sit? She may now be too terrified to even do that," Kasdan said.

Last year the New York Times predicted that the horror film trend would end by 1981, but the first quarter of this year saw at least eight new releases.

"Historically, films go in circles," said Kasdan. "People get bored and the films die out. But even when they do, the damage is done, and something will take their place, and as long as men are the filmmakers who control the industry, we won't see any change in films."

Blues bash at State

Etta James rocks crowd

by D. Robert Foster

There have always been singers who could take their heart out and lay it on the stage for an audience. But Etta James can not only take it out, she can also throw it right in your lap, which is what she did for two sold-out crowds in the Barbary Coast on Tuesday.

Riding the crest of a new wave of rhythm and blues popularity, James — a soul survivor if ever there was one — just might turn out to be a tidal wave of neo-soul for the coming decade.

She certainly has the raw power to do it. She blasted her way through two sets on Tuesday with a fury that left the show's Associated Students Performing Arts producers with what has to be their best offering of the semester.

"I finally made it to school," said James with a sly smile, "which is really something since I've been kicked out of just about every one of 'em in the Bay Area."

James was raised in various places around the Bay Area (she now lives in Los Angeles, where she was born), and she has been doing club gigs here ever since she began her professional career in the '50s and early '60s with a string of small hits on the Chess record label.

Her recording career has continued right up through the '80s, but unfortunately, none of her albums have done very well — partly because Chess released her early material to R&B radio stations exclusively, and after leaving Chess, the many producers who have tried to capture her incredible energy on vinyl (including Allen Toussaint most recently) have simply failed.

Things could be about to change, though. James arrived on campus this week fresh from a series of shows at the Boarding House in San Francisco, all of which were recorded for a live album to be produced and probably distributed by James herself.

The album, due out sometime this summer, was suggested to James by critics who maintain that James' true forte is her gutsy on-stage presence. And indeed it is.

James exudes a raunchy sexuality on stage that succeeded in bringing more than a few blushes to the smiling faces in the Barbary Coast. Her version of Randy Newman's "You Can Leave Your Hat On" was accompanied with soulful gyrations and flicks of the tongue that, considering her very large size, could have only come from an honest sensuality rather than any stage technique.

Etta James belts out the blues. By Tom Levy

James' devastating vocals come from deep down inside, and when she lets them out, the floor literally rumbles. She doesn't just sing lyrics, she lives them right on stage, often so powerfully that she doesn't even need to use the microphone.

She forced the Eagles' song "Take It to the Limit" to burn with a gospel fire that put the popular version to shame.

"I'd Rather Go Blind," written by James (and recorded by Rod Stewart), was delivered with passion so intense that every word seems to have come from personal trials.

James has said that it is her ballads she likes to sing most, and they are probably her best song medium, but when she rocks, on tunes like the Rolling Stones' "Miss You" or the classic "I Can't Turn You Loose," she virtually redefines the meaning of funk.

James was backed by a smoking, all-white, five-piece band that included a piercing sax and some masterful guitar work by Brian Ray.

"Whatever it is you guys learn at this college," said James at one point, "I'm y'alls teacher now," she pointed out with a lift of her eyebrow, "and I'm gonna teach you about the blues."

That she did, and if James has her way, she just might be teaching that lesson to the rest of the world real soon, too.

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A weak 'Medea' in a strong play

by Michael McCall

The main problem in the SF State School of Creative Arts' production of "Medea" stems from the portrayal of the title character. Medea needs to hit like a hurricane, attacking the stage full force with vindictive anger while pulling unwilling objects, such as the audience, into the tragic story.

Jessica Zacarro, starring as Medea, whips up an occasional strong gale, but lacks the vocal power and commanding stage presence essential for the role. The play depends on a powerful Medea to make the astonishing story believable.

Co-directors Fran Magers and John Martin wisely chose to stage the "freely adapted" Robinson Jeffers translation of Euripides' Greek tragedy. Jeffers sticks meticulously to the original plot and sequence of scenes, but liberally plays with the language. He transforms the poetic Greek verse into straightforward English sentences, which makes the play easy to comprehend while it maintains its awesome power.

Jeffers dedicated his version to Dame Judith Anderson, the stage actress, who later opened in the play's starring role. Jeffers understood that the role needed a unique actress who could overwhelm the production.

Jessica Zacarro and Cully Fredrickson in "Medea."

Zacarro, with wildly teased hair and dark flaming eyes, certainly looks the part of Medea. She portrays a barbarian woman married to a Corinthian hero, Jason, who abandoned her and her two children to marry the young daughter of the King of Corinth.

Medea is a strong woman with much pride, and she refuses to accept her husband's rebuke peacefully. She says she refuses to be "soft and submisive like a common woman — who takes a blow and cries a little, wipes her face and runs about the housework . . . I am not such a woman."

Medea's thirst for revenge destroys all of her humanness. But Zacarro plays her as an emotionally submissive, sorrowful and self-pitying woman. The climax of the play simply cannot be performed by a character with any sense of self.

Cully Fredrickson plays a swaggering, physically graceful Jason with just the right touch of arrogance. Jane MacFie, Darcy Marta and Kamella Tate play the three women of Corinth, who are a kind of psychological support group of submissives who try to encourage Medea to accept her fate. They do a grand job of supplying the wails and whispers while spending the majority of the time on their knees.

Medea's nurse, played by Esther Scott, has a stronger character than the limping, elderly nurse written by Jeffers. Here she is younger and speaks with an animated motion and spirit.

The stark set design by Jim Ponder is perfect. The dark background of veiled black provides a subtle, dreamlike atmosphere in which the chorus moans and dances. The musical direction by Pat Parr and John Scecina creates a chilling, mysterious ambience.

"Medea" plays again tonight through Sunday night in the Creative Arts Building's Little Theatre. Curtain time is 8 p.m. Tickets cost $3.50 and are available at the Creative Arts box office.

Irish Theatre takes on 'The Playboy'

by Adriana Dechi

"The Playboy of the Western World," performed by the Irish Theatre Company of San Francisco at SF State's McKenna Theatre, is an amusing, energetic and authentic look at the Irish and their lifestyle.

"The Playboy" is about a lad, Christy Mahon, who stumbles into an Irish village distressed because he's just killed his father, Old Mahon, in an argument.

Because of this extraordinary act he becomes the center of attention in the village. The women, awed by the enormity of his deed, refer to him as "the man who killed his father," and the men in the village are jealous of his notoriety. Pegeen Mike, the girl who lets him lodge in her home, falls in love with him.

In the second act, though, we learn that Christy did not do a thorough job. His father comes into the village, his head bandaged and a cane in his hand, looking for his wicked son. When the people learn Old Mahon is alive, they lose respect for Christy, calling him a liar and a fake.

Christy becomes enraged with his father for destroying his popularity and for the second time, tries to kill his father.

There's no pleasing this town; they turn on him again and try to hang him. But once again Christy proves to be an incompetent killer, and Old Mahon reappears.

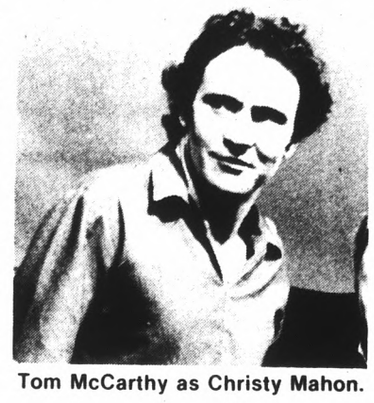
After a glorious speech denouncing the town's hypocrisy, Christy escapes.

When the play first opened in Dublin in 1902, author John Millington Synge, a colleague of W.B. Yeats, meant the play to be "a comedy made to amuse." But "The Playboy" created an uproar in Dublin audiences because of what seemed to them its improper and immoral subject matter and its pokes at religion.

On March 14, however, the play was received with warm applause and smiling faces. The play succeeded in being amusing.

The characters are delightfully entertaining. Particularly comical is the God-fearing Shawn Keough, Pegeen's suitor, whose cowardice and timidity on the highlights of many scenes. Christy's unusual attire, for instance his undersized sportscoat, is also humorous.

Equally enjoyable are lines such as Shawn saying he feels he can never match for Christy's popularity because he has no father to kill.



Tom McCarthy as Christy Mahon.

Although members of the Irish Theatre Company consider themselves amateurs, their acting abilities suggest otherwise. Their enthusiastic involvement in their roles go beyond the mere telling of a story. Their energy adds a real sense of vitality to the performance.

No one can argue that the actors are not authentically Irish because their strong accents seem to prove that a lie. At times the accents are so strong, in fact, that it becomes difficult to understand the dialogue, unless one pays strict attention.

Nevertheless, the Irish Theatre Company has brought a charming look at the Irish.

"The Playboy of the Western World" will be performed again on March 21 and 22 at McKenna Theatre.

S+M stays hardcore

by Daniel Chytrowski

One of the few remaining underground music clubs in San Francisco is experimenting with a new booking agency which has caused some controversy and worry among the club's supporters.

The Sound of Music nightclub, located on lower Turk Street, caters to hard-core punk bands seven nights a week. The former drag-show bar has been showcasing punk bands for over a year. It is nicknamed the S&M and has developed a following that does not want to see a change in its present booking standards.

When it was announced that there might be a change, a group calling itself the American Revenge Committee wrote a leaflet which strongly opposed the services of the new booking agency. The committee claimed that the agency, called Conn Artists, is "a well-moneyed booking agency that is trying to take over the bookings of the club and turn it into another new wave rock establishment like the Palms."

Conn Artists has already received and undertaken a two week trial period at the S&M.

Andy Conn, the manager of Conn Artists, said that the experiment was successful because he had his own people at both entrances making sure no minors were getting in and no equipment was being stolen.

Celso Ruperto, the owner of the S&M, said there has been a misunderstanding because even if Conn does work regularly with S&M, he will still book punk bands.

Both Ashley and Conn said any band can play at the S&M. Conn said he does support the hard-core bands, but they have to be serious musicians and show an avid interest in playing their music.

Rock works for The Job

This is the third in a series of articles on the the Bay Area's rising bands.

by Jeffrey Glorfeld

"Marc Olmstead inherited Burroughs' scientific nerve and Kerouac's movie-minded line scattered on the page and nailed down with gold eyebeam in San Francisco."

Allen Ginsberg

Can a young beat-style poet find happiness and success singing in a New Wave band? Marc Olmstead seems to think so.

Olmstead started singing rock 'n' roll two years ago because he wasn't getting enough artistic satisfaction or recognition reading his poetry on the local circuit. His current vehicle of expression is a rock band called The Job.

The band operates under the New Wave banner because that's the label that usually designates the new music and groups now enjoying favor in mainstream rock clubs.

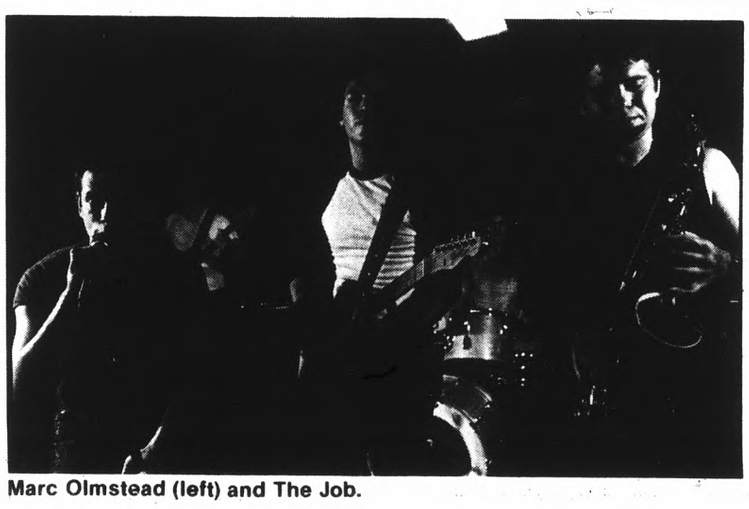
The Job really isn't a New Wave band at all. The musicians in the band, Jeff Nathanson on guitar and synthesizer, bassist Tom Tatta and drummer Don Pect, are all veterans of other rock bands.

Together as The Job, they have developed a complex, progressive rock style, rather than harkening back to the early years of rock when sheer emotional intensity was more important than musical content, as many inexperienced New Wave bands do.

Their music contains elements of jazz-rock fusion, the big and pretentious Cars sound, and the carefully staged drama of David Bowie's music. The songs' structures are interesting and the sound is technical.

A film major and part-time film instructor at SF State, Olmstead's music shows strong visual influence. His song "Dracula's Dog" demonstrates not only his feeling for horror films but also the satiric humor most of his songs contain.

Olmstead refers to his music as "New Wave" because it is the excitement and freshness of New Wavers like the Sex Pistols and Elvis Costello that encouraged him to try singing.



Marc Olmstead (left) and The Job.

"Sid Vicious learned to play the bass in six months," he said. "Since everyone else could do it (play music), why not me?" After hearing Devo's version of "Satisfaction," Olmstead "became obsessed with New Wave."

"Iggy Pop is one of my strongest influences, to the point that it bugs me," Olmstead said. "People say we look alike and I worry about that." But the freedom of expression given to Iggy as a New Wave artist, even on a conservative television program like Dinah Shore's appealed to Olmstead.

The Job hasn't fully coalesced yet as a full-time working band. Olmstead has been working with various musicians, trying different combinations and making contacts in the local music scene for two years.

The current line-up of The Job formed in August at the I-Beam. Olmstead said, "Instead of endless rehearsals I finally got a gig."

But the musicians weren't willing to commit themselves to Olmstead's musical vision. He said, "The only way I could get them was to seduce them by playing a series of successful gigs." And that is just what they are doing right now.

Although he has taken singing lessons, and he writes almost all of the lyrics and much of the music for the band, Olmstead doesn't consider himself a musician. He sometimes sees himself as "some housewife sitting home writing clever commercial jingles."

Olmstead's lyrics have obvious literary influences. He filters his musical instincts through Kerouac's ideas of spontaneous prose. Or, as Olmstead puts it, "You write everything down and cut what doesn't work." And he also works with Ginsberg's maxim, "First thought, best thought," in mind.

Even though they haven't been together long, the band has put together a solid set of songs. Encouraged by a string of well-received performances, "now more than ever, the band wants to stay together," Olmstead said.

Recently its performance was recorded at Le Disque for possible use on a record the club is planning to put out.

"With the hideous specter of being recorded out of the way," Olmstead said, "we would like to put out our own record, when the time is right."

Armed with the Le Disque recording as a demo, Olmstead is planning a "city blitz" for The Job. He said, "I want to stick with it as long as it is fun. And it is definitely fun."

SPOTLIGHT

FILM

March 19 — "Black Orpheus" and "Dona Flor and her Two Husbands," in the Barbary Coast on campus, 4 p.m. Also March 20.

March 20 — "Rude Boy," starrring The Clash, and The Who's "Quadrophenia" at the Parkside Theater in S.F. Call for times: 661-1940.

March 24 — Japanese cinematographer Kazuo Miyagawa in person, along with two of his films, Kurosawa's "Yojimbo" and "Conflagration," at the Pacific Film Archive in Berkeley, 7 p.m.

THEATER

March 19 — "The International Stud" by Harvey Fierstein at Theatre Rhinoceros in S.F., 8:30 p.m. Through March 28.

March 21 — The SF State Children's Theatre presents "The Tragical Comedy of Punch and Judy" in Creative Arts 104, noon and 2 p.m.

March 22 — The Rhythm Methods present "It's My Party" at the Boarding House in S.F. at 5 and 8 p.m.

VIDEO

March 21 — "The Three Melons," about a surrealistic breakfast, along with two other tapes on KQED's Frontal Exposure, Channel 9, 10 p.m.

CLASSICAL

March 24 — Director Laszlo Varga and the San Francisco State Symphony Orchestra will perform on campus at 8 p.m. in McKenna Theatre. The concert will feature works by Vivaldi and Elgar.

ART

March 19 — "New Glass," an exhibition of glass sculpture by the Corning Museum of Glass at the S.F. Airport's North Terminal, through May 31.

March 22 — The Vorpal Gallery in S.F. presents a series of watercolors by famed Japanese film director Akira Kurosawa, painted in preparation for his film "Kagemusha." Through April 22.

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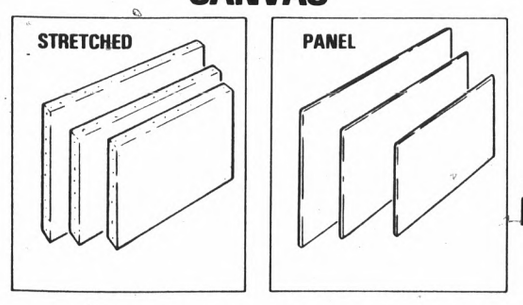

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Backwords

Play ball!

Tomorrow is the first day of spring and that means baseball time again. While Oakland A's fans await the newest version of "Billy Ball" and the Giant faithful look to Frank Robinson to solve some age-old problems, the SF State baseball team has already played 23 games.

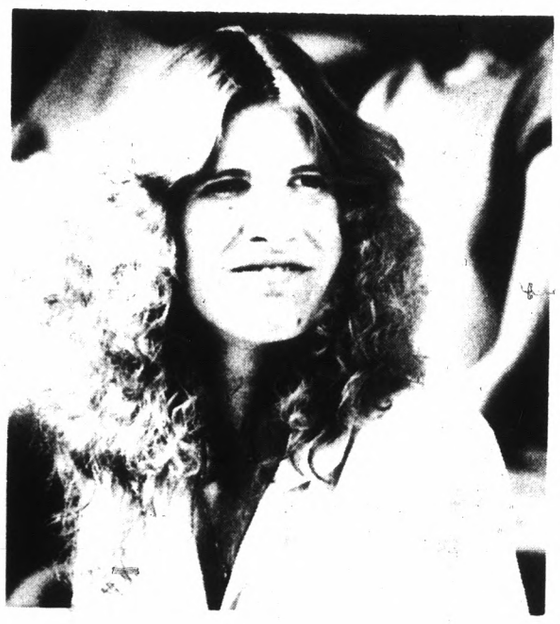
Aromas of freshly cut lawn, pine tar, and glove leather have been mixing with Coach Orrin Freeman's voice and the pinging of aluminum bats for more than three months.

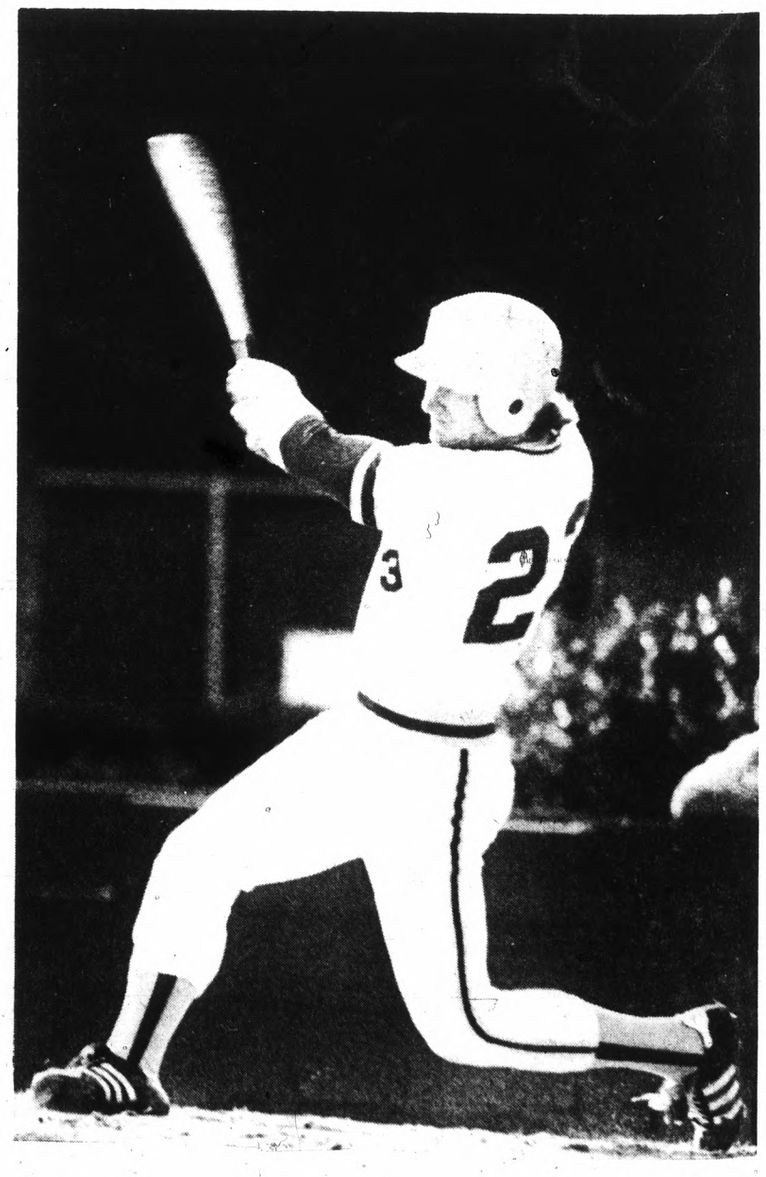
All that practice has paid off for the Gators. They are ripping the proverbial cover off the baseball. The team batting average is .315. In addition, the young pitching has improved immensely.

Above, Mike Morris displays his powerful pitching form. Morris is the leading Gators hurler, with a 4-1 record and a 1.82 ERA. Control has been Morris' main weapon. He has walked just nine batters in 40 league innings. Left, Gary Kossick fields a pick-off attempt that is a fraction late, to the apparent relief of the hard-diving Chico State baserunner. Steve Wright shows a smooth, level swing below. Below left, Gary Kossick's swing resulted in the picture next door. Kossick is being congratulated by Coach Freeman as he rounds third after belting one of his four home runs of the year. Kossick is hitting a tremendous .359 in conference play. Far left, Debby Baker seems to approve of the action.

The Gators will continue their pursuit of the Far Western Conference championship this weekend. They play two games at Hayward State on Saturday and they return to Maloney Field on Sunday for a 1 p.m. game against the same Pioneers.

Ah, springtime. When a young man's heart turns to thoughts of romance, and baseball.





Photos by

Rob Werfel